ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,763—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th Jan.
* ORIENTAL	7284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,198	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	3rd Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	,, Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	.....	4,285	28th Feb., 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th January, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,582	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 890; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1903
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,095 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 15th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,022 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 10th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May. 1902.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	.....	21st Jan., 1903,
S. S. KHALIF	1,553	Kopplestatter	3rd Feb ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 24th December, 1902.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS

SPECIALITIES.
FRESH OYSTERS
ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE

SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS' LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND
AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS
REQUISITES.
ALSO SOME INTERESTING CURIOS.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA BY
S. & P. ERARD, JULIUS BLUTHNER AND SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS OR FOR CASH.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.

	Cash. Rs.	12 months per month, Rs. a.	24 months per month, Rs. a.
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	71 0	38 12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	985	89 8	48 4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Composite Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Overstrung Grand	1,560	141 8	77 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (THREE LEGS)

Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	109 0	59 4
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Boudoir Horizontal Grand	1,800	163 8	89 0
Julius Bluthner's Drawing Room Horizontal Grand	1,700	154 8	84 0
Julius Bluthner's Aliquot Horizontal Grand	1,850	168 0	91 8
Erard's Overstrung Boudoir Horizontal Grand	2,100	190 12	103 12

PRICE LIST OF CHEAPER PIANOS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. ,, a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS

DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,

SUPPLIED WITH

ICES, CAKES,

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES

AT SHORT NOTICE

BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS

AND CATERERS,

25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY, 1903:

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE C. H. S. "OLD BOYS" DANCE
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL
ON FRIDAY, the 23RD instant.

A limited number of Tickets for Extra Guests will be issued through Subscribers only up to the 13th instant, after which date Tickets will be issued at the discretion of the Committee.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

THE TOBOGGAN at the PEOPLES FAIR, has been a great success. A ride on it is EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LADY TEACHER. Applicants must either have Matriculated or held a lower Secondary Teacher's Certificate, and should be acquainted with the Sol-Fa system of Music. Free Board and Lodging will be provided, and Salary according to qualifications. Applications should be sent to the Undersigned before the 10th of JANUARY, 1903.

JAMES P. CHRYSTAL,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Scottish Orphanage.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of KAVASJI NOWROJI POCHKHANAWALLA, Deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 and Section 320 of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865 NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the abovenamed KAVASJI NOWROJI POCHKHANAWALLA, late of Bombay Parsi, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 17th day of January, 1902, and probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was, on the 1st day of May, 1902, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BAI JALBI KAVASJI, the widow, and HORMUSJI KAVASJI POCHKHANAWALLA, the son of the said deceased, and RUSTAMJI COOVERJI RANDELIA, the Executors in the said Will named, are hereby required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Executors, at their Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the Undersigned at their said Office, on or before the 14th day of February, 1903, as after that date the said Bai Jalbi Kavasji, Hormasji Kavasji Pochkhanawalla and Rustomji Cooverji Randelia, as such Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in their hands, according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have had notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Bombay, 8th day of January, 1903.

PESTANJI, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Solicitors for the Executors.

OFFICE PREMISES.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

NEW PREMISES in ESPLANADE ROAD, Part of the FIRST and SECOND FLOORS are available TO BE LET as Offices.

Old Premises in Elphinstone Circle. The GROUND FLOOR is available.
For rent and other particulars apply to
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, of which notices have been received, will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation to be held on SATURDAY, the 10th January, 1903, at 3 P. M.:—

72. From Mr. N. H. E. Sukhia:—For asking Mr. L. W. Michael, to submit his compilation of Municipal matters before the end of this official year.

73. From Mr. K. N. Wadya:—For appointing Messrs. Cuffe, Sukhia and Viegas, to the Committee on improvement of a road at Matunga.

74 to 76. From Mr. N. H. E. Sukhia:—For expressing opinion that chokes in private drains should be removed by Municipality free of charge. 75 A. For postponing consideration of item 28 on the Agenda pending receipt of the reports of certain Committees. B. For obtaining Counsel's opinion as to the legality of the Commissioner's proposal in that item. 76. For having the whole correspondence pertaining to item No. 27 read to the meeting.

77. to 80. From Mr. H. S. Vakil:—(77) For referring back the Budget Estimate to the Standing Committee for further consideration, 78. For reducing meter rates for water for domestic purposes to 5 As. per 1,000 gallons for the year 1903-04. 79. (a) For considering, before the Budget is discussed, what lump sum should be contributed to the Board of the City Improvement Trust for the year 1903-04, and (b) for expressing opinion that such lump sum should not exceed Rupees fifty-thousand. 80. For reducing the following sums in the Budget:—(a) Rs. 3,000 from advertisement charges for Corporation and Standing Committee Establishment; (b) Rs. 6,000 for the salary of the Commissioner's Assistant; (c) Rs. 2,000 from printing and advertisement charges for the Commissioner's Personal Office Establishment; (d) Rs. 1 700 for Hydraulic Lift Service charges; (e) Rs. 1,800 for part of the salary of the new Assessor and Collector; (f) Rs. 652 from charges for the maintenance of Public Gardens; (g) all other charges relating to advertisement referred to in the Budget.

81. From Mr. N. N. Kajrak:—For appointing a Committee to consider the advisability of letting the Printing contract in division instead of in one lot.

82. & 83. From Mr. K. N. Wadya:—(82). For obtaining information as to a set-back line at house No. 3961 in Nizam Street, Null Bazar. 83. For requesting the Commissioner to submit all the opinions of Counsels taken since the passing of the Municipal Act in 1888.

84. From Mr. N. H. E. Sukhia: For expediting submission of copies of notice forms issued by the Drainage Department, and of the Plumbers' license form, called for by the Corporation from the Commissioner.

By Order of the President.
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 9th January 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

C. M. BHESANIA
MERCER,
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST HOUSE dealing in
CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS
of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
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No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND GOODS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs Knight, Weymouth & Co.

An invoice of musical instruments such as cornets, clarionets, mandolines, flangeolets, English and German concertinas, Commoyer's zither, banjos, spare strings of different sizes and numbers for banjos, mandolines and violins, sets of hammers, damper felt, pitch pipes, conductor's batons, turning pipes, sets of piano keys, piano insulators, side drum cords, brass drum cords, &c.

Now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 pair of bay waler horses, 15 hands, 5 years, both go in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong grey Arab, 14-2, 6 years old, broken to saddle and harness, very quiet.
1 very handsome dapple grey waler gelding, 16 hands, 7 years old, perfectly quiet in single and double harness, showy and stylish mare.
1 park phaeton suitable for pony.
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart, with rubber-tyred wheels.
1 strong-built Ralley cart.
1 handsome strong-built palanquin office shigram with a bay Arab horse and a set of harness.

AUCTION SALE OF PICKAXES AND HOES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of R. C. Dandekar, Esq.

5 casks steel pickaxes, 50 dozen in all, No. 341.
4 do. do. hoes, 100 dozen in all, No. 8.
2 do. do. pickaxes.
4 do. do. hoes.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th January, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of leather and plush goods, platedware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flowerpots, bronze table ornaments, fancy bamboo furniture, such as chairs, sofas, cabinets, hat stand, brackets, &c.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Blue" bungalow, Breach Road, Bandora, the handsome blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, such as open carved couches, lined velvet, set of drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, pier glasses, English ice box, single and double almira, bed steads, Austrian safes on stand, Brussels carpets, 8 light chandeliers, square piano by Schiedmayer and Sohne, table and hanging lamps by Bittmar, pictures, table ornaments, etc.

The above is now on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr. L. V. Grant consisting of—
Wearing apparel, revolver and ammunition, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Emslie James, consisting of chests of drawers, dining table, chairs, iron bedstead, wardrobe, kerosine oil stove, cricket bats, picture books, lamps, tanjo, crockery and glassware, spoons, forks and knives, and sundry other articles.

The effects of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Mehta consisting of gold and silver coins, silver plate and wine glass and gold studs.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as camp, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, iron chair, cots, cupboards, sofas, easy-chairs, light chairs, marble tables, Brussels carpets, folding harmonium, marble top counter.

1 Webley W. G. 450-455 nickel-plated target revolver, No. 5060, in oak case complete.
1 Webley W. G 455-476 nickel plated revolver, No. 6038, in oak case complete.
1 D-B B-L gun by Moore and Harris, in case.
1 double cylinder Wench Engine of steam launch in working order.
1 double gearing crane, 1 grain crushing machine.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 second-hand victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 strong-built double-seated brougham.
1 Rubber-tyred Victoria, been in use only six months, and in splendid order with one dark grey Arab horse, six years old, quiet to ride and drive, owner having left Bombay.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Sea Bank" Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, Grand cottage piano by Soundy, American 13 stops organ, gent's bicycle, Singers sewing machine, books, Singapore cane furniture, cooking stove, Persian carpets, large number of garden plants in pots and tubs, windproof lamps, table ornaments, &c., the property of the late J. LEASK Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Linden House, Apollo Bunder, next to the Bowen Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet toned ebonized cottage piano by Soundy, English ice box, iron safe on stand, table ornaments, pictures, wind proof lamps, etc. the property of H. PEACHEY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bijou, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and porcelainware, platedware, sympathetic square piano by Rose & Co., English ice box, rich carpets, windproof lamps, door curtains and checks, table ornaments, fancy cane furniture, etc., the property of L. B. EYRES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th January, 1903.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2 0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2 0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1 0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1 0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1 0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2 0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2 0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2 0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3 0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2 0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2 0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1 0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1 0
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8 0
Military Dialogues by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1 8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0 12

PAPER COVERS.

Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0 12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0 12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0 12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0 8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0 12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0 12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells ...	0 12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0 6

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.
(2ND EDITION,

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£93 7-16	= — 3 1/6
3 per cent. Reates	£100 1-4	= + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£95 1/4	= „
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 5/16	= unchanged
2 months hence	22 5/16	= „
Spot in New York	45 1/4	= — 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'14	= unchanged
Berlin	20'44 3/4	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4'86 1/2	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged.
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= + 1/8
6 „ „ „	3 3/8 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= „
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= „
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	2 1/2 pr ct	= + 1/4
7 day market loans	2 5/8 pr ct	= + 1/8

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 70,00,000.

Rs. 35'90 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 24'30 do. Bombay.
„ 9'80 do. Madras.

Rs. 70'00 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 2 per cent. Average rate 16'03.

Total amount sold during week Rs. 60,00,000.
Amount to be alloted next week Rs. 70,00,000.
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay, Rs. 10,0.0 at 1s 4 1-16d.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 9 5-10. Jan.-Feb. Tone dull.

METALS.

Copper Brazlers £66.
Yellow Metal, 5 3-4d.
Tin Plates 12s.
Bar iron Belgium, £5-1-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-0-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0.
Para Rubber, 3s, 9 3-4d.
Wheat afloat for U. K., 1,710,000.
Coffee—Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.
Arrivals—Steamers Persia, R. Rubattino.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	36 6
Do do Mutton	37 0

Tone of Tallow, Auction firm.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet.. Total sales 10,000. Sales increased yesterday by 5,000 bales. Spot 4'72 plus 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 35,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4'66 +6	4'66 +6	4'66 +6	4'66 +5
May-June.	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4'67 +5	4'67 +5	4'67 +5	4 61 +6
Sept.1-Oct. 4'47 +3			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	31,000 bales.
Do, last year	46,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	8,000 „
„ Continent	2,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8'90
Futures, month of March	8'61 — 6
Do, do, July	8'65 — 2

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 9-16
Futures month of April	8'65 — 7
Do, July	8'83—7
Tone at close	quieter.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 7th January 1903 :—

Cotton	14,382 bales.
Wheat	3,195 cwts.
Linseed	819 „
Rape Rai and Mustard seed	269 „
Gingellyseed	29,287 „
Poppyseed	288 „
Groundnuts	292 „
Castorseed	6,155 „
Rice	2,753 „
Myrabollams	5,327 „
Cottonseed	7,161 „

Imports of Gold Coin from Colombo ex s. s. Bengal, Rs. 11,25,000.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 1-4d.
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs	3 do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3 do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight.		117 1-2
Shanghai	30 „ „		161
Japan	30 „ „		152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97 9
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 9

Money Market—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 23rd December	5 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 18th Dec.	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 2 rd Dec.	5 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone steady		Rs. a.	
Ready ...	...	8 6	
Forward April-May ...		7 13	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...		5 6	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...		5 12	
Do. Gujarat Forward April-May ...		6 5	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready ...	...	8 5 6	
Forward April-May ...		7 11	
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	...	23 8	
Forward April-May. ...		24 0	
Groundnuts—Tone steady.			
Forward Jany-Feby ...		35 0	
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandesh Ready ...		37 0	
15 per cent. Mxd. „ ...		36 8	
25 „ „ „ ...		35 4	
50 „ „ „ ...		34 4	
Black Kutnee Dec.-Jan. ...		32 8	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	4,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4'62	4 62	4'62	4'62
May-June.	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4'63	4'63	4'63	4-57
Sep.-Oct			
4-43			

COTTON.—There is a quieter tone in this market to-day though prices are nominally unchanged. There is some little enquiry from the local Mills and exporters are holding off. The day's sales at Colaba are estimated at about 2,000 bales. The Satta market is quieter and prices are about Re. 1 below yesterday's closing rates.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	164	155	—	25 Jan.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	168	160	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G) ...	168	160	...	do
Belati, M G ...	179	173	...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	168	162	do
Damangaum Poolgaum..	186	180	...	do
Oomra good staple ...	191	185	...	do
Akola (M G)				
Khamgaum do	184	178	....	do
Karanja do				
Broach do ...	203	...	197	25 Mar.
S.-G. Dharwar do ...	...	...	196	25 May
Western do ...	...	...	187	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JANUARY, 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 7-16
3 per cent Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	22 5-16

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Good spirits. Everyone has frequently experienced sudden personal changes from gaiety to gloom. The wind and weather often times receive the blame when a faulty digestion is alone the cause of the depression. Holloway's Pills can be honestly recommended for regulating a disordered stomach and improving digestion. They entirely remove the sense of fulness and oppression after eating. They clear the furred tongue, and act as a wholesome stimulant to the liver, and a genial aperient to the bowels. They healthfully rouse both body and mind. Holloway's Pills are the best antidotes for want of appetite, nausea, flatulency, heartburn, languor, depression, and that apathy so characteristic of chronic derangement of the digestion.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DADYSETT—January 8, at Dadysett Garden, Malabar Hill, Bai Bachoobai, widow of Sett Ardesir Cursetjee Dadysett, aged 78. Funeral to-day, Friday, at 8 a.m.

JACOBABAD.

DEATH.

PALLISER.—January 3, at Jacobabad, of pneumonia and heart failure, Mary Emma ("Minnie"), dear and devoted wife of H. G. Palliser, Chief Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, P. W. D.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAIRD—January 1, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Chas. D Baird, East Indian Railway, of a son.
CLARKE—January 4, at the Church Mission House, Madras, the wife of the Rev C W A Clarke, of a son.
HUTCHINSON—December 30, at Chittagong, the wife of R H Sneyd Hutchinson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LARMOUR—ELLIOTT—December 20, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev R W H Stuart, B A, Charles E L C Larmour, eldest son of Charles F Larmour, of Calcutta, to Frances Mabel, daughter of the late William Richard Elliott, of Hill Lodge, Enfield, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—December 27, at Mudhupore, suddenly, Amelia Millicent, wife of Wm Thomson Lockart Abbott, R I Ry, and daughter of F Adams, Survey of India, retired.
GRAHAM—January 4, at Kasauli, Helen Magdalene, the beloved wife of Captain M D Graham, The Northamptonshire Regiment, in the 37th year of her age.
KERNAN—January 5, at Madras, of acute dysentery, Eily Eva May, the beloved wife of John G Kernan, Barrister-at-Law, aged 27 years.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING

APPLY TO

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BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS

To the ELITE of BOMBAY.

Over 32 Years in the Line.

No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets 5h. 38m. High water, 6-12m., 8-6s. Low water, 0-26m., 1-6s.
High Court reopens.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, adjourned sitting.
St. Louis World's Fair, the Hon. Mr. John Barrett's Address, Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 3 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Barrows Haskell Lectures, Wilson College, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer City of Perth left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s.s India, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-morrow.

PLAY WITH A MATCH-BOX.—Nama Jogu, a Hindu boy, aged four, residing with his parents in Mahomedan Street, Ripon Road, was, on Tuesday afternoon, severely burnt about his body, by setting his shirt on fire while playing with a match-box. The boy is being treated in the J. J. Hospital.

A MISSING GIRL.—Mahbubali Imamali, who resides at Tardeo, has reported to the Police that his adopted daughter, named Sakina, aged twelve years, has been missing from his house since Monday, and has not been heard of. The girl is an orphan and was brought from Kathiawar about a year ago.

BARROWS HASKELL LECTURES.—The first Lecture by Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D, will be delivered this evening at 6 p.m. in the Wilson College Hall. Subject :—"The Nature of Religion." Admission free, but course tickets entitling to reserved front seats at all the lectures may be had at the door, price Rs. 2 each.

FIRE AT MANDVI.—On Wednesday night a fire broke out in a quantity of gunny bags, stored in a godown on the ground floor of a house belonging to one Dinshaw Dossabhoy, a Paree, and situated at Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi. The fire-engines from Babulla Tank and Fort soon arrived on the spot, but were not brought into requisition, as the flames had been put out by neighbours. The property in the godown belongs to one Jairam Soonderjee.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and officers, the band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Maliandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. and on Saturday at Mahaluxmi Races in the afternoon :—

March	Under the banner of Victory ... Von Blon
Overture	Light Cavalry ... Suppe
Chorus and Cavatina	Bellsario ... Donizetti
Selection	San Toy ... Sidney Jones.
Polka	The Nightingale ... Moos
Valse	An der Schonen Blauen Donau ... Strauss

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Inspector Morris charged Fozdar Mahomed Khan with personating a public servant. The accused was formerly employed in the Bombay Police Force and afterwards in the Municipality. He had been out of work for some months past, and was suspected of representing himself as a Municipal Inspector to people and demanding money from them. For some time Mr. Alexander Jones, Sub-Inspector, Health Department, Bombay Municipality, had been receiving complaints that some one represented himself as a Municipal Inspector in the Chakin Section and made people remove their articles from the road and would let them off for a consideration. Eventually he was arrested on Wednesday while attempting to obtain money from Saheb Mohomed Cassum Nanji, a shopkeeper at Chakla. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PROFESSOR J. H. WOODS IN BOMBAY.—The American Professor J. H. Woods, who has travelled to this country with the object of studying the Hindu religious books and making a collection of them, was actively engaged in Bombay for that purpose during the last week. He came with a letter of recommendation to Dr. Popat Prabhuram, of Bombay, by whom he was taken round to the Hindu temples, where the modes of worship were explained to him. Professor Woods was very much gratified at what he saw in the temples at Mumbadevi, Babulnath, Bhuleshwar, Surya Narayen, etc. He subsequently made a collection of the images of Ganpati, Hanuman, and other Hindu gods, which he purchased in the market. At his request, Dr. Popat had the worship of Ganpati made at his residence by a learned Shastri; and also the Harikirtan performed in the Sanskrit language. Professor Woods expressed himself highly gratified at what he saw and heard. He also visited the school for Ayoorved Medicines, and expressed a high opinion of the way in which it is conducted. The Professor has left for Benares to study the Vedas in that city, after which he will return to America with a good collection of works on the Hindu religion. He intends to publish a book in English on Vedic philosophy, etc.

A CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.—The inhabitants of the village of Daviar of all denominations were much gratified at the title of Khan Bahadur being conferred upon one of them, Mr. Ardasir Darabjee Daviarwalla, in connection with the Coronation celebrations at Delhi. They, therefore, held a meeting at Daviar in Gujerat on the 3rd inst., at which representatives of all classes were present. Mr. Burjorjee Framjee Patel was called to the chair. In addressing the meeting he stated some of the reasons why they all rejoiced at the bestowal of the title upon Mr. Ardasir. Among these reasons were the self-sacrificing and disinterested services which Mr. Ardasir had at all times rendered to his fellowmen. He had saved the lives of many animals in Gujerat by providing water for them in the time of drought and famine, and had saved many lives by finding employment for the poorer classes; and during an outbreak of cholera had, at considerable risk to his own life, provided medicines and food for the sufferers. He had dug wells at his own expense for providing drinking water for men and animals, and had rendered material help in the repair of tanks and the establishment of schools for the education of the children of the poor classes. In his reply to the address, Mr. Ardasir exhorted his fellow-townsmen to be always loyal to the British Government, under whose benign sway, he said, they enjoyed liberty and equality more than they could under any other Government, and with ability and industry could rise to a high position in the service of the State. The meeting dispersed after partaking of refreshments and according a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE TROUBLE IN SAXONY.

COLOMBO, JANUARY 8.

Australian papers give full accounts of the series of distressing incidents connected with the Royal House of Saxony. The peace and felicity of the Court were rudely dispelled owing to the misconduct of Frederick, the august Crown Prince of Saxony, and the keen sensitiveness of his Consort, in view of the unexpected revelations of infidelity of her husband, who has always made a profession of religion and never missed attendance at morning Mass. The Prince, it is alleged, has for some time secretly engaged in a shameful intrigue with a pretty actress who often appears on the stage of the Court Theatre at Dresden.

The news came as a terrible blow to the Princess The King and Dowager-Queen vainly tried to console her, and her father, the Grand Duke Ferdinand, strongly advised her to forgive her husband, but all their advice proved unavailing, and the Princess has fled to Geneva.

At Dresden all the Court functions have been countermanded for Christmas and the New Year season. The King is greatly upset by the scandals.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH SHIP AT VENEZUELA.

Despatches concerning the seizure of the British steamer Topaze, by the Venezuelans state that the soldiers at Porto Cabello dragged the crew ashore at mid-night in a semi-nude condition, and after hurrying the unfortunate sailors through the streets by continually prodding them with bayonets, their brutal captors imprisoned them in a filthy room.

CHINA AND BELGIUM.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Emperor of China has addressed a letter to the King of the Belgians, granting him a large concession of territory in the Province of Shantung near Kiaochau.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, acting Premier of Canada, has sent a message across the Atlantic by wireless telegraphy to the "Times," congratulating Great Britain on the accomplishment by Marconi of the greatest feat of modern science in bringing Canada and the United Kingdom into telegraphic communication independently of the sub-marine cables. King Edward has despatched a reply to Earl Minto, saying he is much interested in the wireless telegraphic message, and delighted at the success of the invention, which has brought Great Britain and Canada into closer touch.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY IN VENEZUELA.

Britain's entanglement with Germany in coercing Venezuela is reprobated in many quarters in England owing to fear of offending the United States. The New York newspapers are remarkably friendly to Britain, but distrustful of Germany, who is suspected of cherishing a desire to weaken the union between the United States and Britain.

At a secret session of the American Senate watchfulness was advocated, but it was admitted that up to the present nothing had occurred to which America could object.

BOTHA'S GRATITUDE.

Botha, in the course of a farewell interview, said he was grateful for the courtesies extended to him by Britain.

He was going back to take things quietly.

SEVERE GALES IN ENGLAND.

In the severe gales on the British coasts there were many casualties, some involving loss of life.

AFFAIRS IN SOMALILAND.

The position of the Mullah in Somaliland is becoming stronger, and his influence is becoming wider.

He is making preparations for an obstinate defence.

THE KAISER AND VON BULOW.

Count Von Bulow has been offered a Princeship by the Kaiser, but declined the honour.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th January.

1. It is notified for information that the Camp of Instruction is postponed sine die.

2. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Coorla from the 2nd to 7th February, 1903, both days inclusive.

3. The Regimental Canes with the Corps Crest have been received and may be had from Head-Quarters on payment of Twelve Annas each.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. H. PAYNE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th January.

1. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to, No, 3 Coy—No. 290 Gunner W Thomson.

2. Leave of absence for 6 months in extension has been granted to Corpl W Hollands from this date.

3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort for drill with the 10-inch R M L and 6-inch B L Guns.

Members who cannot parade at the Club may proceed direct to Colaba.

Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	11	8	31
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	12	39
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	6
Water Division	0	0	8
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hamitals	0	8	19
Total	37	36	142
Total plague deaths to date	122,248	101,646	
Same date last year	55	36	121

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THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

SIMLA, JANUARY 7.

Thursday :—Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly over Kashmir, Baluchistan and North West India, but elsewhere changes have been slight and unimportant. The barometer still reads higher than usual everywhere, and higher over north west India than in other parts of the country, but pressure differences have decreased considerably. Winds have consequently fallen. They are light and variable in northern India, but remain north easterly over the Bay, and easterly over the west of the peninsula. The mean temperature is about normal over north east and north west India but is higher than usual elsewhere, especially in the central parts of the country where it is five degrees above the average. Light local showers have fallen in Malegaon, Satna, Jubbulpur and Seoni. Elsewhere the weather is fine. In Persia the weather is showery and cloudy with east winds, but in Baluchistan the weather is clear.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 8TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hissar.—Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat and rapeseed require rain.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Benares.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Looks like clearing up. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhvan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dew-fall insufficient. Cotton plants flourishing in flower and continue to show more improvement. Cotton healthy and prospects much improved.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Seasonable Cotton prospects much improved. Wheat and all crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good. Harvests partially damaged.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and irregular except in the Punjab, the Indus Valley, Rajputana and at Jhansi, where a brisk fall has taken place. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Belgaum and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are in excess of normal in almost all districts. The maximum ranged from 94° at Cochin to 70° at Sirsa and Lahore and the minimum from 38° at Lahore to 75° at Goa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Bombay, Malegaon, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Ajmere, Allahabad, Bargalor, Coimbatore and Negapatam. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain in very light showers fell at Jubulpore and Malegaon.

Weather.—Fine weather with passing clouds prevails generally.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 9.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

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BLANKETS	SOCKS, &c., &c., &c.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1903.

THE POSITION IN MACEDONIA.

FOR years past the Christians in Macedonia and the vilayet of Adrianople have been subject to persecution by the Albanians whose actions the Turkish Government has taken inadequate steps to prevent. Eighteen months ago in consequence of the systematic oppression and pillaging of the Christians the Russian Embassy made serious representations to the Porte in reply to which the Porte undertook to effect the desired reforms. After the lapse of time the nature of the Turkish proposals has been made known. The Powers have declared these to be inadequate. So do the people most immediately concerned, and further trouble in the Balkans in the spring is anticipated unless immediate steps be taken to prevent it. In fact they were declared by impartial correspondents to be a mere repetition of existing regulations, which have been ignored in practice and to contain no feature likely to inspire popular confidence or hope. The story of the Macedonian troubles is worth re-reading at the present time in anticipation of events which are regarded as almost inevitable. Three Christian races suffer under an impartial abuse of justice at the hands of the Moslem. Although they raised the cry of "Macedonia for the Macedonians," when the Greek war came it was found that the Slav element in Macedonia would not risk a hair of its head to aid the Greek. Until then Bulgars, Serbs, and Greeks had been classed together as Macedonians. When Crete gained autonomy renewed agitation was commenced in the hope that Bulgars and Serbs also might rid themselves of the burden of the Moslem yoke. Their claims are ignored. The Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" puts the whole thing in a nutshell, when he writes: "The Serbs are under the tutelage of Austria while the Bulgars are sentimentally under the ægis of Russia. Yet Russia and Austria are under an agreement to keep the peace in the Balkans. This notwithstanding, we see the Serbs maintaining perhaps a reluctant attitude of expectancy, whilst the Bulgars shrink before no extreme act of violence." Russia and Austria intimated their opinion that the situation in Macedonia was distinctly threatening to the peace of Europe, and that it was imperatively necessary without delay to introduce radical reforms which they were prepared to sketch out, but the answer was given that the Sultan himself was engaged in elaborating a scheme which, he trusted, would meet all requirements. This scheme, as we have said, has now been communicated to all the Embassies, and is pronounced to be so evidently inadequate as almost to amount to an insult to Russia and Austria.

Russian official views of the Turkish proposals have been expressed in a communique which was published in the St. Petersburg "Official Messenger." And as to the unsatisfactory aspect of affairs generally Russia has given the Sultan her very candid opinion. Any attempt to secure a change in the order of things by force Russia cordially condemns, but has judged it "expedient to repeat their friendly advice both to the Servian and to the Bulgarian Governments, and to point out to them how necessary it is for their own sakes to put a check on this dangerous agitation and to co-operate by all the means in their power in maintaining tranquility in the Balkan Peninsula. The Imperial Government have the right to assume that their advice will be followed by the Slavonic States which owe their freedom and their independence to the disinterested sacrifices of Russia, and that these States will have full confidence in the efficacy of the representations made by order of his Majesty the Emperor." The Government of Austria-Hungary agreed with Russia to unite in suppressing risings, wherefore the Austro-Hungarian Minister has joined the Russian Ambassador in making further urgent representations to the Porte on the necessity of speedily effecting adequate reforms. At the same time the Russian representation sets forth that the Imperial Government, which have given so many proofs of their constant desire to maintain the very best relations with Turkey, cannot but express the hope that the Government of the Sultan will take the necessary steps to put an end to every kind of outrage and cruelty, and will appreciate at their proper value the friendly representations made by Russia on behalf of the Christian population of Macedonia, the speedy pacification of which constitutes the best means of averting complications fraught with the most serious dangers to the Ottoman Empire. In order to strengthen Russia's hands the organ of the Vienna Foreign Office publishes an official reply to the Russian communique wherein it states that the steps taken by the two Powers have plainly given Turkey and the small Balkan States to understand that they go hand in hand with reference to questions in the Near East. This co-operation has repeatedly proved itself to be of great value for the peaceful development of affairs in the East, and is a guarantee of success in the present case as well. Turkey should be convinced that she must not expect the approval of one of the two Powers if the neglects to carry out her promises regarding improvement in the Administration, and on the other hand she may be equally sure they will do their utmost to prevent any disturbance in the execution of reforms.

Meantime what really amounts to a state of anarchy prevails in Macedonia. Three months ago it was reported from Kastoria that the revolutionary movement was spreading and that uneasiness among the peaceful population was general. Two active leaders are followed by the excited populace although they have been warned both by Russia and Austria that on no account can the ventures of the committees be permitted to be secretly or openly supported in Sofia or Belgrade, or peace be disturbed in other ways. It would be well they were told if the Governments and peoples of Servia and Bulgaria were quite clear in this regard once and for all, and did not cherish false hopes which might prove fatal for them. But it is difficult to quiet an excited people with a legitimate grievance. Still if they insist upon fighting they will have Turkey only to reckon with. Neither of the Powers anxious for their welfare will stand by them in violence. Indeed they have clearly stated that the present situation in the Balkan Peninsula, which is guaranteed by international treaties, shows clearly the objective of the two Powers which intend to localise the conflagration announced for next spring, and to prevent adding fresh fuel to the fire. The two Powers, as has been intimated, do not think of interfering with the internal politics of the Balkan States, but will not allow those States to consider themselves called upon to create a new condition of things in the Balkans. The Macedonian Committees have sent identical telegrams to London, Paris, and Rome, and from each of those capitals has gone forth a letter to the Porte urging the adoption of adequate reforms. It is almost hoping against hope to expect these will be carried out with anything approaching promptitude though the Austrian note, full of warning, urges the Porte to do its best towards avoiding atrocities and to appease the Christian population of Macedonia as soon as possible.

CHEATING THE EXPORTER.

EXPORTERS to India are fighting shy of anything but ready money business for other reasons than the shortness of the capital of Indian dealers. Recently there have been many complaints of little frauds perpetrated by so called commission agents in the bazaars of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. Acting on the time-honoured principle that "a man with a penny stamp is a king" there is a certain section of the community made up principally, it would appear, of Eurasians and Goanese, who write round to the British and American manufacturers asking for sample consignments of their wares. Their epistles are dated from "offices" which generally turn out to be rooms in not over respectable parts of the city. They give themselves high sounding names, with as often as not a Portuguese look about them. Playing card manufacturers appear to receive the greater number of these solicitations. Only recently a well-known American representative who has come to Bombay for the purpose of extending the trade of a large exporting agency investigated several instances of these "commission agency" orders which his firm received whilst he was in the States. In two or three cases he found that the "offices" from which the orders were addressed were situated in the most squalid neighbourhoods of the native town of Bombay. The writers were Eurasians of questionable antecedents, and certainly without a pice to their names; and to have paid the cost of even a sample consignment would have been with them quite out of the question. The obvious moral is that exporters have every reason to view all orders from offices with which they are not well acquainted with the greatest suspicion. These people have nothing to lose. If, as the result of a hundred solicitations, they receive one consignment they are largely in pocket, and it is not likely that the thought of payment would ever occur to them. Dealers in novelties who, as a rule, are very anxious to find agents in foreign countries are most easily imposed upon because they meet these people half-way by advertisement, and are not too strict in the matter of credentials. There is one firm in America which was badly defrauded a short time ago in this manner, and unless exporters are properly warned other instances of the sort are likely to occur. Of course the Police or Customs are powerless to check this swindling as the whole of the negotiations are carried on by correspondence, and all that the "commission agent" requires to do in bringing off a successful coup is to remove his plant which consists of a pen and a bottle of ink to another "office." It is to be feared that there are in Bombay and Calcutta at the present time several people who are responsible for the conducting of doubtful agencies on a more extensive scale than this, but that exporters have been grossly cheated recently in the manner indicated here is beyond question.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE mortality returns for the past week are a very long way from being encouraging. The death rate has increased from slightly over 48 to 56·55 per thousand per annum, and there are many directions in which the state of the city's health is decidedly discouraging. The only consoling feature in the week's figures is the situation as compared with previous years. Last year in the corresponding week the death rate was practically the same as was the case last week, but the average of the returns in corresponding weeks during the past five years is very much higher. The number of deaths last week was 844 as compared with a five years' average of 1061. One of the most disturbing points about the health of the city is the steady increase which has been noted during the last two months in the number of plague deaths. Last week 183 deaths were due to this disease; and though the total mortality is still 30 below either last year's figures or the mean for the past five years, the present state of the city cannot be regarded as anything like satisfactory, for at the present moment, practically one out of every four of the deaths that occur is due to plague. In Mandvi last week there was a considerable decline, and the total number of deaths from plague was only 12. In three districts,—the Market, Bhuleshwar, and Kamathipura—there were 13 deaths, and the plague appears to have been most virulent during the week in Byculla where there were fourteen deaths. The measles epidemic also shows a tendency to increase. Last week there were forty-four deaths from that disease, and there was also an increased number of deaths from small-pox. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory system was also very high. There were 156 deaths from respiratory diseases, apart from phthisis, as compared with 90 last year and a five years' average of 180. On the other hand, the number of deaths from phthisis fell even lower than has been the case lately, only fifty fatal cases having been recorded as against 90 in the corresponding week last year, and a five years' mean of 131. Fevers continue to decline. There were last week 51 deaths from all kinds of fever as against 139 in the same week last year, and the mean for the past five years of 140. This is, indeed, really the only satisfactory feature of the health of the city at the present time. The most unhealthy part of the city last week evidently was Phanaswadi, for in that district the death-rate was 95·39. In Second Nagpada the rate returned was 92·3, and both Dongri and the Market recorded mortality rates of nearly ninety. Among Europeans there were two deaths, which gave a death rate for the community of 8·47.

BOMBAY AGRICULTURE.

THE only feature of the present week's reports in respect of the crops in the Presidency of Bombay which is at all striking is the appearance of rain in Sind. Cultivators in that province have, for some time past, been very much in need of moisture, and although the showers now reported were by no means heavy, they appear to have done something to relieve the situation in the districts in which they have occurred. In Karachi the crops are flourishing, but in Sukkur, although the standing crops are green, they are suffering from want of moisture in four or five talukas. In Larkhana there was a fair amount of rain, and rabi is thriving. Locusts are still busy in Hyderabad, and they have damaged the growing plants in several talukas. At Jacobabad also there was rain, and with the exception of a portion of one taluka, the agricultural situation in the Upper Sind Frontier appears to be satisfactory. Turning to Gujarat we find that the plague of caterpillars which for a long time has been troubling the agriculturists of Ahmedabad are still doing a certain amount of damage. Cotton and oil-seeds are apparently doing well, and sugarcane and tobacco are also thriving. The remainder of Gujarat reports an adequate supply of water and generally satisfactory conditions. In the Konkan also agriculturists have little to complain of. The cultivators of Kolaba are still busy with the threshing of rice, and in most other districts the completion of reaping and threshing of the winter crops claims attention. In the Deccan also the crops are flourishing, although in Sholapur there is a complaint that the early rabi crops have been damaged by the recent rains. The additional supply of moisture thus obtained has, however, proved beneficial in the case of the late crops. Cotton and tur have been damaged slightly in some parts of the Southern Mahratta country by cloudy weather, but the general note of the remainder of the reports all over the Presidency is that the crops are flourishing.

LORD KITCHENER, Commander-in-Chief, will leave Delhi about the 11th instant and visit Dera Ismail Khan and the frontier stations northwards to Kohat. His frontier tour will be a short one, lasting about a week, and His Excellency will reach Calcutta by the 23rd or 24th instant.

MAJOR MCMAHON, British Commissioner for demarcation operations on the Seistan borders has left the Delhi Durbar Camp for Quetta, where everything is now ready for the immediate start of the Mission, which, as recently stated, will go via Nushki to the Helmand Valley.

THE Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company have notified a reduction in their single and return tickets to Trieste and Venice. The single fares are reduced from Rs. 660, Rs. 357, and Rs. 165 to Rs. 600, Rs. 325, and Rs. 150, for first, second and third class respectively, by accelerated steamers. By the ordinary line, the saloon ticket is now Rs. 400, and deck Rs. 150. Return tickets are reduced from Rs. 990 first class, to Rs. 900, and from Rs. 536-4 second class to Rs. 488. The Saloon ticket (return) is now Rs. 600.

DURING Mr. Cruickshank's deputation to Calcutta as Additional Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council, Mr. T. S. Campbell, Magistrate and Collector of Bareilly, will officiate as Commissioner of the Rohilkand Division.

ON the return of Mr. D. Baillie, Opium Agent at Ghazipur, from leave, Mr. H. F. House who has been officiating in his absence, will take up the appointment of Magistrate and Collector of Bulandshahr.

ON Tuesday at Cawnpore the Railway Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, had a meeting at the Upper India-Chamber of Commerce with the representatives of many large local industries and of the East Indian Railway, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and the North Western Railway to discuss the questions of refund of railways overcharges, a clearing house for claims against the railway for Upper India, and the shortage of coal in transit. It is to be hoped that this threshing out of the subject may bring us near to the removal of certain long-standing grievances of the commercial public.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 6th January was 844, giving a death rate of 56·55 per annum per thousand as against 859 the corresponding period of last year, and 1061 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 51 died from fevers; 183, plague; 12, small-pox; 44, measles; 3, leprosy; 50, phthisis; 73, diseases of the nervous system; 156, affections of the respiratory organs; 33, diarrhœa; 31, dysentery; 23, still-born; 108, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 33; Brahmin, 26; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 419; Hindu low caste, 94; Musalman, 198; Parsee, 31; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 26; Eurasian, 1; European, 2; and Buddhist 1. The total number of births was 312 as against 336 the corresponding period of last year, and 289 the average over the past five years.

A Delhi correspondent, wiring on Saturday, says:—The Arts Exhibition grows daily in popularity. This morning the rush was so great that the price of entry was raised to two rupees instead of one, but even this seemed to have little or no effect on the streams of people, especially well-dressed natives, who kept on pouring in. The loan exhibition gallery, also the jewellery gallery, were especially popular, crowds of several hundred people waiting at the entrance to each to be admitted in batches of some twenty at a time. About 12 o'clock an ugly rush took place on the jewellery gallery by natives anxious to see the magnificent display. The gates were with difficulty closed, and that only with the assistance of several Europeans who happened to be in the gallery at the time. After this it was decided by the firms interested, in concert with the Exhibition authorities, to close the gallery altogether to the public, which was done till such time as the crush should diminish or better precautions be taken for dealing with the crowd.

WE regret to report the death of Major W. J. Peyton, 7th Bombay Lancers, who died at Fort Sandeman from fracture of the skull, the result of a fall at tent-pegging.

A RECORD hailstorm is reported from the northern part of New South Wales. It lasted two hours, and some of the hailstones are said to have been as large as oranges and hens' eggs. A considerable number of sheep, dogs, and birds were killed.

WHERE ARE THE YEOMEN OF ENGLAND?

MR. RIDER HAGGARD'S BOOK.

WE have rarely read, says the "St. James' Budget," a more depressing book than Mr. Haggard's "Rural England." It is the dirge of a dying industry, and it will be well if it be not also the dirge of a dying people. No man, within the scope of a lifetime, could hope to make himself acquainted with all the details of agriculture all over the United Kingdom, and, if he could, no publisher would undertake the resulting book. But Mr. Haggard has devoted what he himself describes as the two most arduous and toilsome years of his life to visiting twenty-seven counties of England, as well as the Channel Islands, and collecting at first hand information as to the state of the population, and the staple industry, namely, agriculture. He has spoken with many hundreds of men of knowledge, and, in communicating the information so obtained, he has, we think, wisely adopted what he calls the "interview" system—that is, he has permitted them to tell their own story.

And the result of it is one long, woeful story of land gone out of cultivation, villages deserted by the best of their populations, while only the shiftless and the imbecile remain—or, if that be too strong a way to put it, only the least efficient—and on the other side of the picture, the stunted and unhealthy population of the big towns left, in place of Cobbett's "burly, beef-fed peasantry" to uphold on their puny shoulders the Atlas-weight of Empire.

We cannot in a review even touch the great mass of evidence which Mr. Haggard has accumulated. Suffice it to say that it more than bears out the dolorous conclusions at which he arrives. From Yorkshire to Somerset, and from Essex to Hereford one monotonous tale of decline is told.

With the chapter in which Mr. Haggard gives his conclusions, however, we can deal. Taking only the last three years, the area of land in Great Britain under wheat cultivation has decreased by 360,000 acres, our cattle (in a single year) by 41,000 head, our ewes (in two years) by 300,000; while, as regards horses, whereas in the ten years from 1863 to 1873 we only imported 29,000, in the decade between 1891 and 1901 we imported no less than 342,000. We pay £40,000,000 a year for imported wheat, and another £40,000,000 to the foreigner for butter, poultry, eggs, vegetables, cheese, fruit etc. besides all we pay for live and dead meat, while little Denmark, whose agricultural exports in 1876 were but £2,244,000 in value, now exports to the tune of £10,229,000.

It is Mr. Haggard's opinion that the peril is not so much economic as social:—

It can mean nothing less than the progressive deterioration of the race. In the absence of new conditions which cannot be foreseen, if unchecked, it may in the end mean the ruin of the race.

For the causes of this decay, Mr. Haggard does not look mainly or principally to the question of wages. The labourer and his wife "seek the change and excitement of the streets"—it might, perhaps, be more true to say that the young labourer seeks that change and excitement before he marries—nature does not appeal to him, and our system of education gives him an utter distaste for country life. He is kept at school without learning anything about the land, or the care of animals, till he detests the former and fears the latter, and thus he will not learn to be a skilled labourer at the most skilled of all trades. What the moral effect of all this is, Mr. Haggard describes in a pregnant sentence:—"So the countryman chooses the town, and as a consequence the character of Englishmen appears to be changing, not—as those who have observed certain recent scenes at Waterloo Station and elsewhere may reflect—entirely for the better."

The author of "Jess" is entitled, if any man is, to draw the very ugly conclusion as to the effect of British rural depopulation on the future of South Africa which he gives later on:—

I am convinced—and this is a very important national aspect of the question—that most of our reverses during the recent war were due to the pitting of town-bred bodies and intelligences, both of officers and men, against country-bred bodies and intelligences. We laugh at the Boer for his rude manners and his rusticity, but therein lies a strength which if he and his people are wise they will not exchange for all the gold and gems in Africa and all the most exquisite refinements of Europe. If they can resist those temptations (which for our sake it is to be hoped that they will not do); if they can continue to be content to live roughly upon their farms and produce as many children as nature gives them, then I am sure—unless we British change our ways—that whatever flag flies over it, within two generations its inhabitants of Dutch blood will, in fact, rule South Africa. Moreover, having that vast country in which to develop, within ten generations they will, I believe, be one of the great powers of the world. For in Africa the Englishman does what he does in Britain, forsakes his farm for the city, where there is more life, and more money to be made.

Of the three classes attached to the land, Mr Haggard thinks, and we agree with him, that the landlord has suffered most. If times are hard, he is the creditor who does not get paid, and he has to bear an entirely inequitable burden of rates, taxes, and death duties. He has not, therefore, the money to expend on improvements to his estate, and among other things cannot build cottages, or keep those he has in proper repair, and lack of proper dwelling accommodation is one of the things which is driving labourers into the towns. Mr. Haggard, therefore, puts into the forefront of his proposed remedies a provision for loans to be made to the landlords on easy terms for the improvement of their estates.

Of other reforms two stand out prominently (besides the obvious one of abolition of preferential railway rates in favour of the foreigner), namely, the establishment of an agricultural parcels post by which goods up to 100lbs. in weight could be sent, and the placing at the disposal of the Board of Agriculture a sum of half-a-million for the establishment of land credit banks. Mr. Haggard does not pretend that such remedies provide a drastic cure for the evils of agriculture, but he suggests them as a palliative, and indeed, since he regards Protection as of doubtful expediency and, at any rate an impossibility, as the only direction in which a remedy can be found.

Apart from legislative or administrative remedies, Mr Haggard desires to see co-operation established, about the drawbacks to which he has the following pithy sentence:—

Farmers look too much to their intimate and private interests, and allow their views to be hedged in too closely by the conditions of their immediate neighbourhood. Therefore they will not combine for the good of their class, though combination is to their own good also, or be convinced even that circumstances vary in different parts of this great land and that they have anything to learn from them.

When we see, as we often do, in a country village which sends milk to London, three separate farmers sending three separate horses, and three separate men twice a day to catch the same train at the same station, it may be recognized that the day of co-operation is still far distant.

As to the future of agriculture we imagine that Mr. Haggard is right: it lies with the big man who employs much labour-saving machinery, and the small man who works himself with his family. Farms of 200-300 acres, where either there is a long labour bill, or machinery to be hired, are but little good nowadays. Our belief in small holdings, however, hardly goes as far as Mr. Haggard's, though we approve them as an incentive to the labourer to remain where he is and endeavour to improve his position.

We wish we could linger longer over this fascinating if doleful book. It is one which every member of Parliament and every landlord should read: a plain unvarnished tale unflinchingly told with all its author's well-known charm of style.

AT a Burns book sale in Edinburgh a Kilmarnock edition fetched £52. From 1858 till 1898 copies of this edition gradually rose in price until they reached the record sum of 545 guineas, an American purchaser paying this high price in 1898, the owner of the edition having bought it eighteen years previously for £60.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DARDANELLES QUESTION.

FURTHER PROTEST.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

Reuter's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that it is believed that Austria and Italy will follow the example of Britain in the question of the passage of warships through the Dardanelles, but Germany and France will hold aloof.

THE TRANSVAAL.

SPEECHES BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Representative meetings of the Dutch, the first since the war, were held at Pretoria on Monday and yesterday. The meetings discussed the addresses to be presented to Mr. Chamberlain. Messrs. Botha and Schalk Burger deprecated the acrimonious, tone of the discussion and pleaded for conciliation, and urged the necessity for strengthening the hands of the new Government.

At a banquet given at Pretoria yesterday evening, Messrs. Botha and Delarey sat at the same table with Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Milner, and other notables.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech, said that he hoped Pretoria would remain the capital of the Transvaal.

Replying to a demand put forward by the previous speaker for a more democratic form of Government, Mr. Chamberlain appealed for time to study and discuss these difficult questions. The policy of the Imperial Government was a policy of union and conciliation.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech at Tuesday's Banquet, announced that he and Lord Milner had arranged, a scheme to accelerate the payment of compensation claims.

TRADE RETURNS FOR 1902.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

The trade returns for 1902 show a pronounced growth in the country's prosperity. The imports increased by seventy millions and the exports by three millions and a-half, as compared with 1901.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing from Peking, states that the Ministers, except Mr. Conger, have signed a joint Note reminding China that the protocol clearly provides for the payment of the indemnity on a gold basis. The Note says that failure on the part of China to fulfil her obligations will entail grave consequences.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

President Roosevelt's attitude towards the Negro question is creating intense resentment in America.

Despite the agitation, consequent on the Cabinet closing the post office at Indianola, the Negro postmistress of which was compelled to resign by deliberate persecution on the part of the whites, President Roosevelt, on the 5th instant, appointed a Negro doctor, named Crum, Customs Collector at Charleston, South Carolina, which is the strongest anti-negro centre in America.

Southern newspapers declared that Negro officials will be lynched.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN SOMALILAND.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

A detachment of engineers is receiving special training on board the warship Vernon, with a view to maintaining wireless communication between the Somaliland Force during the advance and the warship stationed at Berbera.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF KOREA TO VISIT RUSSIA.

The Tsar's representative at the Korean Jubilee Celebrations is conveying an invitation to the Crown Prince to visit the Russian Court.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUSTS.

It is understood that President Roosevelt has impressed on the Speaker and prominent members of the House his desire for the enactment of anti-trust legislation during the present session.

DEATH OF COLONEL ARTHUR BARROW.

Colonel Arthur Barrow, A. Q. M. G. in India, is dead.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

DEPARTURE FROM LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 8.

Mr. Robertson, the Special Railway Commissioner and Mr. Neville Priestley leave Lucknow tomorrow, travelling via Cawnpore, Allahabad, Katni, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and arriving at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

THE GLOBE AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 8

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London yesterday says it is understood that two groups of persons are still moving to secure the prosecution of those connected with the promotion of the Globe and Associated Companies. An impression prevails in the City that social influences have hither to been at work to prevent the case from being carried farther.

THE REVIEW OF DURBAR TROOPS.

AN IMPOSING DISPLAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, PRESS CAMP, JANUARY 8.

The review of the Durbar troops by the Viceroy took place to-day. There were thirty thousand troops on parade, and the display was very imposing. His Excellency, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and escorted by the Imperial Cadet Corps and the Body-Guards, reached the review ground under a salute of 31 guns at half past ten. He was met by the Quartermaster-General in India, Major-General Henry, and rode down the passing line to the soluting point. Immediately on his Excellency taking the place the march past began. The Commander-in-Chief following the staff led the troops past the saluting base, and then returned and took up a position with the staff beside the Viceroy. The Cavalry Division went by first, Major-General Boyce-Combe commanding, with Colonel M. O. Little, Colonel J. C. F. Gordon, Brigadier-General Richardson, and Brigadier-General Beatson commanding the four brigades. They were preceded by "D.," "H," and "J." Batteries of the Horse Artillery, who, going past in fine order, were cordially applauded. The 1st Cavalry Brigade was composed of the 4th Dragoon Guards, the 15th Hussars, the 4th Bombay Cavalry, and the 9th Bengal Lancers. Heading the 2nd Brigade were the 9th Lancers, and as soon as they appeared in sight the crowds of spectators began to cheer loudly, and prolonged the applause till the Regiment had passed well on their way. When the cheers of the people on the stands close to the saluting point had subsided, they were taken up farther on, the demonstration being most marked, and its significance being unmistakeable. The 8th, 11th, and the 19th Bengal Lancers were the other regiments in the 2nd Brigade. The 3rd Brigade was composed of two composite regiments of Native Cavalry, with the Central India Horse and the 18th Bengal Lancers, while the 4th Brigade was entirely made up of the Imperial Service Cavalry. These made a very effective appearance, and were greatly applauded. At the head of the Mysore Lancers rode the young Maharajah, who was warmly cheered as he went by. The Artillery came next. There were three Brigade Divisions or six Batteries of Field Artillery, one Brigade Division of two Batteries, Garrison Artillery, two Brigade Divisions of Mountain Batteries, and one Brigade Division each of five-inch and six-inch guns, Royal Garrison Artillery. These were followed by five companies of Sappers and Miners, a pontoon section, and a balloon section, the Mounted Volunteers, Mounted Infantry, and the Bikanir Camel Corps bringing up the rear of the mounted division. Brigadier-General Sir J. Wolfe Murray commanded the 1st Infantry Division, the Brigade Commanders being Brigadier-General Plowden, Colonel Des Voeux, Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, and Colonel McRae. Forming the 1st Brigade were the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, and the 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment, who marched well, and were loudly applauded, and the 4th Rajputs and the 35nd Pioneers. The 2nd Gordons and the 2nd Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, who were the British half of the 2nd Brigade, also come in for a great deal of attention. They were followed by the 27th Baluchis, the 22rd Baluchis, and the 23rd Pioneers. General Willcocks' Brigade was composed of the Royal Irish Rifles, 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, 6th Jat Light Infantry, and the 13th Rajputs. The Northampton, the 15th Sikhs, and the 24th Pioneers formed the Brigade under Colonel McRae. Major-General Sir A. Gaselee commanded the 2nd Infantry Division, his Brigade Commanders being Brigadier-General Abbott Brigadier-General Leach, Colonel A. A. Pearson, and Brigadier-General More-Molyneux. The 1st Norfolks, the 1st Bedfords the 20th Punjab Infantry, and the 38th Dogras formed the Brigade under General Abbott, and the 2nd King's Royal Rifles, the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, the 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, and the 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, constituted the Brigade under General Leach. Following Colonel Pearson were the 2nd Yorkshires, the 1st North Staffords, the 18th Madras Infantry, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and the Frontier Battalions. The 8th Brigade under General More-Molyneux was composed of the Volunteer Contingent, which included a Naval Company, the 28th Punjab Infantry, and the Imperial Service Infantry who brought up the rear. Of these latter the Patiala Contingent came last headed by the young Maharajah. As the Infantry went past, their marching and appearance were very fine. After the whole of the troops had passed the saluting point, the Artillery and Cavalry went by again at a trot. They then formed up in divisions across the parade ground. Each of the Cavalry Divisions came at a canter to within fifty yards of the saluting base, and then broke in two and returned. The guns, however, came at a gallop raising thick clouds of dust though owing to the recent rain these were not so heavy as on the day of the rehearsal. Finally the whole of the Cavalry were drawn up in one great line across the review ground with the guns behind, and the whole force charged at a gallop, stopping dead at the sound of the bugle. The Viceroy then rode out to the line, and a salute and the National Anthem terminated the display. The Duchess of Connaught and Lady Curzon watched the march past from carriages near the saluting point.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A special committee has been appointed to consider the requirements of stations in the matter of electrical installations in barracks and hospitals for British troops. Its constitution is as follows:—President, Major-General Henry, Q. M. G.; members, Majors A. Stuart and J. Rimington, Royal Engineers, the Officer Commanding the unit concerned and the Officer Commanding Royal Engineers or the Garrison Engineer of each station. The Secretary is Major W. Liddell, R. E.

The forthcoming Army Estimates include a provision of Rs. 77,000 on account of the new scheme under which British soldiers are to do their own cooking in India, and the establishment of a cookery school at Poona.

The 732 mules sanctioned for machine guns of 6 infantry battalions in the Field Army will cost Rs. 1,97,000 initial and Rs. 1,30,000 recurring.

A WORTHY citizen of Madras, who spent much money in honour of the recent Coronation celebrations, attached the mystic letters "P. V." to the corners of a triumphal arch. Two Indian gentlemen were discussing what the cryptic initials might stand for. One of them said.—"R. I.," I understand, and likewise 'D. V.,' but what is 'P. V.?' His companion retorted:—What, man! You not know that? 'P. V.' means Poor Victoria, of course.

PERSIAN GULF NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, DECEMBER 23.

The Russian Cruiser Askold, which left this port in December, 1902, for Koweit, did not return to Bushire but went to Lingah, a Persian port. While there she permitted people to go on board to have a look round, and the officers appeared very anxious to show the people the ship's armament, etc. She stayed in Lingah for 10 or 12 hours, and then left for Bunder Abbas. It is said that another Russian man-of-war will shortly visit the Gulf.

The name day of the Russian Emperor was observed hereby the Russian Consul on the 19th December. All the flagstaffs in Bushire were dressed in honour of the occasion. The Russian Consul gave a dinner, and there was a display of fireworks.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kemball, the Officiating Political Resident, Persian Gulf, returned in the Lawrence from Bunder Abbas on the 19th December. We have had no rain for some days which is unfortunate.

Cholera has broken out at Minab in the interior of Bunder Abbas and also at Jask.

A Persian officer has arrived here from Teheran for the purpose of arranging for placing the four huge fort guns in position round Bushire. The guns are still lying in the Customs, so I do not know for certain at what particular spot they will be fixed.

The Acting Persian Foreign Office Agent and a Belgian assistant of the Bushire Customs House left for Bunder Abbas by mail steamer on 22nd December.

H. E. the Salar Moazzam, Governor of Bushire and Gulf Ports, returned in the Persian gun boat Persepolis from his tour to the Gulf ports on 27th December.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

MISS L. DONELLI'S FAREWELL.

Those who enjoyed the Cafe Chantante entertainment at the People's Fair would welcome an opportunity of seeing again, at the Novelty Theatre, the majority of the artistes who appeared there. The entertainment last evening was really promoted in order to give Miss L. Donelli, the danseuse who so delighted the crowded audiences at the Cafe Chantante, an opportunity of saying farewell to Bombay, but the fact that she was surrounded by so many of those who collaborated with her at the People's Fair added considerably to the attraction of the concert, and was doubtless in a great measure responsible for the excellent attendance. Miss Donelli's dance the "Pas de Fascination" from "Three Little Maids," and her song and dance "Tamta" were performed with a maximum of grace and skill, and there was little wonder that she was so heartly applauded and encored. Miss Finkelstein, Miss Chandler, Miss M. Hunter, and Mrs. Otto Earnst contributed very agreeable items to the programme, and Messrs. Ruckney, D. G. McLennon, and Geo. Arnold were also completely successful. Miss Daisy Hunter, who was so successful at the People's Fair, sang "Australia," and she and the ladies who so ably assisted her in the chorus were rewarded with a cordial recall. Mrs. Doves's Ladies Band also contributed a capital item, and Mr. Dove was responsible for the pianoforte accompaniments. The entertainment passed off with the greatest success

P. AND O. ENGINEERS' CLUB DANCE

The members of the P. and O Engineers' Club are to be congratulated on the very successful open-air dance which was held on Wednesday night in their new tennis court. An awning had been erected over the tennis court, which was laid out for dancing, and this and the grounds in the vicinity were prettily decorated with flags and banners. The gardens were illuminated with electric lights, and Chinese lanterns among the foliage produced a charming effect. The awning was ornamented with tiny electric lights of different hues. The entrance to the tennis court was embowered with palms and fern leaves, and a leafy avenue led on to the court, around which there was a border of palm ferns, and other plants. The guests began to arrive shortly before nine o'clock in large number. A string band was in attendance and discoursed excellent music, to which the nimble feet of the dancers kept merry time till the early hours of the morning. The M. C. S. were Messrs. F. Bryce, F. Westmoreland, and J. J. Utting, and the Hony. Secretary Mr. W. Smith.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JANUARY 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted.. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinkeiros interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used
Turkish route inf rrupted beyond Kerkuk.
Saigon Bangkok route interrupted.
Cable from Sanfrancisco to Honolulu opened for international traffic rate per word Rs. 4-10 via Teheran or Suez and north American cables.
Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th January 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	12	29 p.m.	5	31
Teheran	8	1	45 p.m.	4	48
Suez	8	1	45 p.m.	4	48

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th January, 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	52	0	1
" Karachi	0	38	0	3
" Madras	0	17	0	4

MUNICIPAL development in Calcutta, writes the "Englishman," has been attended with so much strain and struggle that a fellow feeling is readily evoked for other communities that are passing through crisis in the evolution of Municipal institutions. An interesting state of affairs is now existing in the Egyptian town of Medinet-el-Fayoum. Last year the then Moudir arrived at the conclusion that the revenues of the Municipal Commission were not enough to meet the improvements demanded by the growth and prosperity of the Fayoum; and the Ministry of the Interior having been consulted, a Khedivial decree was promulgated creating a Municipality. But there was a most important omission from the Decree, viz., an obligatory clause as to the payment of taxes. Consequently when an attempt was made to levy taxes those who had abstained from signing in favour of establishing a Municipality refused point blank to pay anything, and the individuals who had signed in the first place finding the taxes would now be levied in a partial manner, objected to a system so inequitable. A deadlock consequently exists and municipal development in Egypt is understood to have received a serious set back.

THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S EXHIBITION.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL.

THE St. Louis World's Fair Commissioner-General, the Hon'ble Mr. John Barrett, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Theodore Hardee, have returned from attendance at the Delhi Durbar and are stopping at the Royal Yacht Club Chambers. By invitation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Commissioner-General will address that body this afternoon on the subject of India's participation in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, as this World's Fair in officially known. This meeting bids fair to be a large one, and will probably be attended by the representative business men of Bombay. This evening he will be the guest of the Young Men's Christian Association, and deliver by special request, in their Apollo Bunder Rooms, a brief address on the subject of "The Opportunities of the Young Man of the Twentieth Century."

The Commissioner-General will leave Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. steamer China for Marseilles, and after spending a week in Paris and London, conferring with the Colonial Offices of France and Great Britain in regard to the representation of their Asiatic Dependencies at the World's Fair, will proceed to America with the expectation of reaching Washington about the middle of February. He intends to remain in America about one month, completing the arrangements there for the participation of Asiatic countries at St. Louis, and then go on to Australasia, which he has not yet visited in the execution of his mission. When the Commissioner-General sails away from India he will have negotiated with every important independent and dependent government from Tokio to Bombay, including Japan, Korea, Russian Siberia, China, Philippines, French Indo-China, Siam, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Burmah, and India proper. Although he has met with many difficulties largely due to the prevailing ignorance in Asia of the plan and scope of the St. Louis World's Fair and of many unhappy experiences with former exhibitions he will carry back to America with him the official assurances of a majority of these countries that they will take part in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on a larger scale than they have done at any other World's Fair. As his mission is chiefly a diplomatic one, he has devoted his attention principally to arrangements with the Governments and to conferences with the representative business interests. He has no time or authority or the actual collection of exhibits.

When the Commissioner-General was asked by a representative of the "Gazette" to give an interview on the World's Fair, he asked to be excused from making an extended statement in advance of his address before the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, but consented to answer a few questions that were asked him. In response to an inquiry about his declination of the Japanese mission, and the alleged opposition of Japan to his appointment, Mr Barrett said:

"Although I appreciated greatly the honor that President Roosevelt showed me by offering me the high and responsible post of United States Minister to Japan, I felt that I could not possibly accept without doing serious injury to the interests of the World's Fair, and disregarding my obligations to complete my present mission. The offer came to me just as I was beginning the exploitation of India, which I consider a most important field. Had I accepted I would have been obliged to have given that up, as well as Australasia, another very important section of the world which I have not yet had time to visit. It is my desire and ambition to see the Asian and Australasian representation at St. Louis, the most complete ever displayed in America, and so do all in my power to promote the growth of commercial and friendly relations between the United States and the countries bordering on the Pacific and Indian Oceans. In view of the magnitude and character of the World's Fair, I am striving to arrange to have these Asiatic exhibits not only comprehensive, but thoroughly legitimate and illustrative of their real resources, products, and possibilities. I am not seeking spectacular features, which often are demoralizing in tone and effect, but am urging Asiatic Governments and exhibitors to permit only such exhibits to be sent to St. Louis as will in every way reflect credit upon them. In regard to Japan's alleged objections to me on account of certain political views I was described as holding, I have no definite knowledge. I cabled my declination almost immediately after the tender."

As Commissioner-General Mr. Barrett comes from the Pacific Coast of the United States, he takes more than the usual interest in the development of American commerce and prestige on the Pacific. He speaks in earnest and almost enthusiastic terms of the growth and prosperity of California, Oregon, and Washington, the three American States, which border on the Pacific Ocean. He prophecies for them a future equal to that of the Atlantic Coast, and suggests that the business interests of India should keep an eye on that section of America with reference to future possibilities of trade. The Lewis and Clark Exhibition, which is to be held in Portland, Oregon, in 1905, to celebrate the centennial of the exploration of the Pacific North-west by Lewis and Clark, was mentioned by him as an excellent opportunity for Indian exporters and importers to become better acquainted with the Pacific Coast of America. He advises that all exhibitors who have displays at St. Louis should plan to take them to Portland in 1905, after the conclusion of the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904. As he aptly put it, they will thus be able to "kill two birds with one stone." The Louisiana Purchase Exposition will close on December 1st, 1904, and the Lewis and Clark Exposition will open early in 1905, giving exhibitors from foreign countries sufficient time to transfer and install their displays to advantage. The Commissioner-General also advises all people who go from India to travel well over the United States, including the Far West, and visit such enterprising cities as San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle, which typify the present progressive spirit of the American people.

In speaking of the Durbar, Mr. Barrett said that it was magnificent and impressive beyond description, and well worth a journey round the world to see. He says that it was the grandest pageant he ever beheld, or ever expects to look upon. Great Britain, and Lord Curzon as its Chief in India, can well feel proud of such a mighty and unprecedented achievement.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although the question of filling in the well, situated on the land selected for the offices of the Improvement Trust, may have been brought to a rest by Government declaring the well to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, the mind of the thinking part of the public does not appear to be at rest. The Corporation, it would seem was not properly guided. The most proper question that ought to have been put for legal advice was whether the purpose for which the land occupied by the well in question was a "public purpose." It strikes one that even if such a question were not put by the Municipal lawyers, it should have, as a matter of ordinary legal consideration, occurred to them, and the Corporation might have been accordingly better advised. The object of the Land Acquisition Act is to acquire "land needed for public purposes." The Trusts' offices are surely not "available" "needed" to be but on the spot select duly and nowhere else. Railways, Tramway, Street Improvements, &c., are legitimately for public purposes, which cannot be diverted without great public inconvenience on account of a mere office interregnum, and for which the Act could be legitimately put in force. But the Trusts offices are surely not for "public purposes" and could have been as well built on any other spot. Whether there be or there be not a remedy for the past occurrence I need not stop to enquire, but you may be pleased to allow, Sir, that it would be of future use to point out the irregularity that has occurred.—Yours, &c.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

Bombay, 8th January.

THERE has just died at the age of ninety-four years, at Berwick-on-Tweed Mrs. Elliot, the widow of a fisherman, who was the mother of twelve children and had seventy-six grandchildren, 122 great-grandchildren, and eleven great-great-grandchildren, making her total direct descendants 221. A prolific stock! Mrs. Elliot lived in the reigns of five Sovereigns.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. D. A. Thomson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, is appointed Working Plans Officer, Southern Circle.

Mr. E. L. Cappel, C.I.E., I. C. S., acts as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce, vice the Honourable Mr. J. Pollen, B. A., LL.D., I. C. S., pending further orders.

Mr. L. S. Osmaston, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty days, in combination with furlough for six months and one day, from or after 11th April.

Mr. R. T. Denne, temporary Executive Engineer under covenant, and Messrs. P. L. Bowers and H. W. Hanckel, temporary Assistant Engineers under convenant, who have been appointed to this Presidency by the Government of India, are posted for work under the Superintending Engineer on special duty.

Mr. H. V. M. Phelips, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, First Grade, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from 17th April.

Mr. J. A. Gayer, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Central to the Northern Division as a temporary measure.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months.

Mr. H. D. Rendall, B.A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., is deputed on special duty for a period of three months from such date as he may be relieved at Ahmedabad, to draft the final report on the famine of 1899-1902 in the Bombay Presidency.

"ALVA THE GREAT."

THE entertainment to be given by the well-known artiste "Alva the Great" at the Novelty Theatre on Saturday evening will be of a description that Bombay has had little opportunity of witnessing in the past. Apart from mere conjuring he is an illusionist of considerable reputation, and he possesses the distinction of having made exposures of some of the more mysterious "manifestations" of American spiritualists. With the aid of his medium, Mr. Henri de Varville, he will produce uncanny phenomena, which, if he did not previously assure his audience were the result of trickery pure and simple, would probably be believed in as genuinely spiritualistic. This part of his programme promises to be exceedingly interesting, but his ventriloquial entertainment will appeal to many as being less trying to the nerves. As a ventriloquist Mr. Alva has been exceedingly successful in other parts of the world, and no doubt here his performance will be just as keenly appreciated. At any rate something quite out of the common in the way of ventriloquism is promised. One peculiarity of Mr. Alva's performance is that he makes no secret of his methods and as his performance progresses he exposes the means by which he performs his tricks. He justifies this on the ground that when people see the way the things are done they are much better able to appreciate their difficulty.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

KURUNDVAD.

Shrimant Balasaheb, Chief of Kurundvad, held a great ceremony in honour of the Coronation. On the morning of New Year's Day a sweet dinner party was given to the beggars and poor, numbering from 400 to 500, at Kurundvad, cloths were also distributed to them. In the afternoon a Durbar was held in the Shri Vishnu's Temple. Prayers were held in all the temples and by all castes for the longevity and prosperity of the Emperor. Books as prizes and sweetmeats were distributed amongst the school boys and girls. Sweetmeats were also distributed amongst the town children in the bazaar. The Royal Proclamation was read at about 5 p.m. and a display of fireworks was held in the evening. A salute of 101 guns was fired at the time of the Durbar. On the following day wrestling and other sports were held. Similar ceremonies have been held in the State districts. A donation of Rs. 1,000 has been sent to the secretary of the Delhi Durbar through the poll officer, and the sum of Rs. 5,000 is ordered to be remitted to the poor rayats from the revenue of the past two years. Four prisoners were let loose for grand occasion.

BANDORA.

The members of the Bandora Literary and Social Catholic Association have organized a concert in commemoration of the Coronation, to come off on the 10th instant, at 8-30 p. m. The Association Rooms not being able to accommodate a large gathering the Managing Committee have arranged to erect a pendal opposite the late Dr. Oliveira's Dispensary, Hill Road. Invitation cards will be issued to members and their families and friends, but if well wishers of the Association write to the Hony. Secretary for admission cards, they will be issued according to the extent accommodation is available.

This otherwise dull yet beautiful suburb of Bombay is greatly indebted for its occasional enlivenment to the young members of the above Association, who are ever and anon on the alert to use their best efforts in providing some kind of amusement to break the dull monotony of this place; and it is sincerely to be hoped their efforts will meet with the appreciation they so well deserve.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

THE Admiralty has chartered the steamer Surada, (belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company) to convey troops to Somaliland. She entered the Merewether Dry Dock yesterday. She will shortly be fitted up as a transport to convey a native mountain battery, and will probably leave Bombay on the 15th instant. The Hardinge is now timed to leave Bombay on the 12th inst., with a detachment of the Hampshire Regiment and No. 45 Company, R.G.A., and details, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

In addition to the Hog Island Races on Saturday next there will be a "Fancy Rig" Ship's Boat Race starting at 3 p.m. Course No. 5-8·8 miles. Entries close at noon to-day (Friday) as usual.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

THE Directors of the Bank of Madras have declared a dividend of 8 per cent for the second half of the year 1902, this being the same rate as was declared for the corresponding period of the two preceding years. The half-year, under reference was, on the whole, successful. Public Deposits at the Head Office were Rs. 2,89,817 as against Rs. 20,40,031 in 1901. Other deposits showed a marked increase. The payment of dividend absorbs Rs. 2,40,000; the Reserve Fund has been strengthened by the addition of Rs. 1 lakh in a twelve month, and a balance of Rs. 1,44,277 has been carried forward, as against Rs. 1,23,553 on the same date in the previous year. The net profits on the half-year's working is Rs. 1,50,403.

A SERIOUS accident occurred on the Nilgiri Railway on New Year's Eve to Mr. Alexander Vail, aged 72, who was working close to Adderley. After a hard day's work he felt thirsty, and observing a stream hard by he repaired to it to slake his thirst, but he missed his footing and fell down a deep ravine. Nothing was known about the accident till the following morning, when his absence from his quarters and on the works gave cause for apprehension as to his safety. A search party was immediately organised, and after a long time he was found in a helpless condition, lying on the ground, with severe wounds and bruises all over his body. He was removed to the Civil Hospital at Coimbatore, where he is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW.

THE FENCING MASTERS' DUEL.

A SINGULAR TRIAL.

PARIS, DECEMBER 19.

The fifth International Automobile show, now open at the Grand Palace in the Champs Elysees shows the growth of the automobile industry with a fulness, brilliancy, and, indeed, a dignity that carries one back in imagination to the 1900 Exhibition. Yet this annual show has developed on its own lines, so that the object lessons of each new year are rendered doubly interesting and useful by the comparisons which force themselves on the old visitor's mind with the features of the year before. The automobile stands occupy, as usual, the floor of the hall, and the various sister industries are grouped in the same general way as last year, so that inspection and comparison are easy. A word should be said about the beauty of some of the stands, separated by wide alleys, and illuminated towards evening by garlands of electric lamps. Altogether this show is one of the most attractive. The teeming thousands of visitors on the opening day, and the crowds that attended it yesterday, show that it is also one of the most popular. The novelties of this year are to be found almost exclusively among the automobile stands. There is nothing very new among bicycles, which seem to have reached their definite shape; while the airship exhibits on the first floor point to a reaction from last year's boomlet, which was due rather to Santos-Dumont's personal courage than to any real advance in air navigation. Alcohol, the great feature of last year, is again to the fore. It occupies all the cellars of the Grand Palace. French agrarians hope in time to completely oust petroleum, a foreign product, and substitute for it alcohol distilled from the native beetroot. Government has done its best to encourage this movement, and all taxes have been taken off methylated spirits. The present retail price of spirits containing 90 per cent. of pure alcohol is only 5d. a quart, and no doubt it will become still cheaper. Some months ago the wholesale price fell as low as 3d. a quart.

The new models of motor-cars differ in outward appearance but very slightly from those of last year, when the horseless carriage assumed a shape perfectly distinct from the horse-drawn vehicle. Perhaps the tendency towards lengthening out the frame has continued. Two noticeable features at every leading stand are: The honeycombed radiator, that is called to supersede entirely the old coils with brass bands, as it weighs 30 per cent. less than the old cooler, while offering 40 per cent. more cooling surface; in other words, being twice as efficient, and—a still more important improvement—the control of the explosive mixture of air and gas before admission. The importance of the latter improvement is that it is calculated to increase the efficiency of the oil motor, and what is still more important, will permit of carriages being run as safely, smoothly, and economically at low as at high speeds. Hitherto the carburettor has been allowed to work in a haphazard fashion. It will now be possible to get an explosive mixture of constant value (say one volume of petrol vapour to nine volumes of air). Both these improvements have originated at the famous Cannstadt works, in Wurtemberg, the cradle of the Daimler motor, which made the motor-car industry practicable. A third feature of this year's carriages, less conspicuous but not uninteresting, may be noticed. In building the frames greater lightness, elasticity and strength have been attained by combining steel and wood. Motor tricycles are all but obsolete, but motor-cycles originated seven years ago by Messrs. Werner, who have specialised themselves in this branch, are booming. A curiosity in this line may be seen at the Clement stand. It is a motor-cycle with four cylinders, as long as an ordinary tandem, of fearful power and shocking ugliness. The chain alone tells the tale of the strains to which it is subjected. This cycle holds the record for the mile, having run at a speed working out at 67 miles an hour.

Two weak points in the modern motor-car are exercising the ingenuity of inventors; one is the indiarubber tyre, with its liability to slip and puncture, the other the change of speed gear, a cause of discomfort, waste of power, and breakdowns. Herr W. Maybach, to whose genius, in co-operation with that of the late Herr Daimler, we owe the motor from which all others have been derived, says he is at work on a new tyre which he is confident will be the ideal one. Messrs. Panhard and Levassor, in one of the many models exhibited by them, have done away with the speed gear. My only misgiving is lest their remedy may not be worse that the evil. They use an oil motor to drive a dynamo, and the current therefrom works two small motors geared to the axle of the front wheels. Some years ago a French engineer, M. Heilmann, following out a similar idea, built an engine which was tried a few weeks on the Western of France Railway, and has never been heard of since. The firm of Charron, Girardot and Voigt have solved the problem in a manner which seems to me more simple by controlling the inlet of gas. Their new 40 h. p. motor, built a few weeks ago, and now on view for the first time, is designed to work at any speed between 50 and 1,800 revolutions a minute, and with a view to smooth running, the number of cylinders has been increased to eight. This carriage is certainly one of the curiosities of the show. £1,200 is asked for the frame and motor. Another curiosity at the same stand is an armour-protected motor car for war purposes, furnished with a Hotchkiss gun. This carriage, built for the French army, weighs one ton and a half; the motor is 22 h. p., the gun fires 600 rounds a minute, and has a death dealing capacity exceeding that of a regiment by 30 per cent. Among British exhibitors are Messrs. Thornecroft, of Chiswick, one of whose vans is built for the Singapore Municipality. A Napier 20 h. p. tourist carriage is one of the remarkable things here.

The duels between the French and Italian fencing masters were fought on Thursday morning. The principals and their seconds, having succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police, proceeded at 6 o'clock to the villa of the Comte Robosinsko, where about 40 persons were assembled. It was decided by lot that Signor Vega and M. Kirchoffer should oppose one another, while Signor Pessina had M. Merignac as his adversary. At 8-10 the two first named saluted, and the conditions of the contest having been read in French and afterwards in Italian, swords were crossed. Signor Vega, who was taller than his adversary, was clean shaven and wore glasses. The exchanges were very rapid; M. Kirchoffer was the calmer of the two, and always awaited his opponent, who held his weapon straight. After the bout had lasted three minutes, during which time several swords were bent, Signor Vega was wounded, while M. Kirchoffer sustained a slight scratch on the left shoulder. The bout had produced a display of faultless swordsmanship. At a quarter-past eight there was a halt of ten minutes' duration. On resuming Signor Vega displayed great spirit and animation, and advanced uttering various exclamations. M. Kirchoffer made some feints to induce his adversary to lunge. The third engagement lasted only a few seconds. Signor Vega's sword being again bent, a fresh engagement was begun. M. Kirchoffer, after parades in quarte, made a straight thrust, and wounded Signor Vega in the chest, near the anterior deltoid region of the shoulder. The doctors examined the wound, and, although it was hardly visible, it was found to have penetrated, and they decided to stop the duel. The Italian doctors expressed the opinion that the wound was only superficial. When the doctors wished to attend the injury, Signor Vega said: "Only wounds are dressed; this is not a wound." After a little time the duel between M. Merignac and Signor Pessina was begun. The Italian master is small and thin, with deep-set eyes, and he wears a beard which is beginning to turn grey. His sword play was very rapid, while that of his opponent was more deliberate. After a lively encounter, during which M. Merignac made several dangerous passes, the contest was stopped, but it was found that neither of the adversaries had been touched. At this stage, the Italian seconds pointed out that M. Merignac's vest was thicker than that worn by Signor Pessina, and he was, therefore, obliged to change it. On resuming there was another lively

exchange, which resulted in Signor Pessina being touched on the breast, and the contest was stopped. The doctors, after consultation, decided unanimously that the fight could not be continued. The wound was received from a straight thrust over the seventh rib, on the right side, the sword being stopped by the bone. The contest was witnessed by a large number of persons, among them being a number of gardes champetres, from a bank overlooking the alley where the fight took place, and a considerable crowd gathered in front of the villa.

A singular trial opened on Monday morning at Montpellier, the hearing of which will certainly extend to a month. The accused, who number 106, are all Arabs from Algeria, and they appeared at to-day's trial in their native costume. Such an extraordinary number of prisoners, and the fifty counsels charged with their defence, would have been difficult to accommodate in an ordinary provincial court-house, but Montpellier rejoices in a spacious Palace of Justice which in old times was the meeting place of the States of Languedoc. It was here, then, that the prisoners were brought this morning, from the maison d'arret, with which the Palace communicates by a covered bridge curiously called the Bridge of Sighs. Happily, Montpellier enjoys a Mediterranean climate so that the prisoners used to the sun of Northern Africa, have not suffered in health by their transportation. They are charged with rebellion and murder and with the looting of a village. The history of the case goes back to April last year and is interesting as showing the way in which native rebellions are fomented. The agitator was Yacoub Mohammed ben el Hadj Ahmed. Yacoub is of the humblest origin, a mere day labourer, but suddenly he became very devout, abstaining rigidly from alcoholic drinks, from smoking, and from eating flesh meats. In proportion as he mortified his body his sanctity grew in the eyes of the natives. He gave himself much to prayer and fasting; he contorted himself with immense fervour in his religious exercises, and he could spin round, without making himself dizzy, with a vigour and continuity that amazed beholders. His reputation was spread abroad, he was believed to be inspired. Presently he found himself at the head of disciples sworn, as he was, to the propagation of Islam and, incidentally, as it seems, to the extirpation of French rule. He attracted all the discontented spirits in the country, and they are many. The movement came to a head when the Mayor of the commune demanded a horse that had been requisitioned by Yacoub, who now enjoyed the title of "Sultan" among his followers. Instead of yielding up the horse, Yacoub and his disciples, who said they were upon a pilgrimage, though their subsequent proceedings had a closer resemblance to a marauding party, fell upon the official and compelled him to repeat the Mohammedan formula, "There is but one God, and Mohammed is His prophet," and to don Arab clothes. On their journey they encountered several other officials, some of whom were struck down and killed by the party of rebellion, which had now swollen to great dimensions, and others were compelled to bow the knee to Islam in order to save their lives. These strangely unpeaceful pilgrims finally reached the village of Marguerite, which is a wine-growing centre near to Zaccar, and whose population of 600 are Europeans. Here the place was put to the sack and various persons killed or ill-treated. Some gendarmes were despatched by alarmed authority to quell the revolt, but they themselves, notwithstanding their opposition, got borne on the tide of the insurrection. It finally took a company of tirailleurs to bring the Arabs to their senses now absolutely intoxicated with religious enthusiasm, and with the sight of blood. A few rounds of musketry, however, and the insurrection melted away. Yacoub and certain other ringleaders took to the hills, where they were subsequently captured. The accused are now charged with killing a French "garde champetre," a sharp shooter, and two colonists, two Spaniards, and an Italian, and with wounding certain officers in the infantry and gendarmerie. Montpellier is the scene of this picturesque trial, because application was successfully made to the Court of Cassation to change the venue on account of local prejudice. Thus some of the difficulties of colonial empire are for, the first time, brought home to a French provincial population.

The strike of the "inscrits maritimes," which has paralyzed the trade of the port of Marseilles to an irreparable extent, and put money into the hands of Italian competitors, is happily nearing its end, and the Government can hardly be congratulated upon its action during the industrial crisis through which Marseilles has passed. Through almost open encouragement of the strikers it has sown alarm among the responsible classes of Marseilles. M. Camille Pelletan is the Minister upon whose shoulders the responsibility must be placed. The Minister's coquetry with the Socialists and Revolutionaries of Marseilles is likely to cost the Government dear in the disgust of the bourgeois electors; the "in scrits," themselves, are no better pleased to-day, when they find that the soldier and the gendarme are no longer inactive spectators, but have entered into the game. Meanwhile this Socialism, that is so destructive in commerce, is no less mischievous when applied to either of the services upon which the country must depend in time of war. At Cherbourg M. Pelletan, under the shelter of the red flag of the Socialists—surely a strange emblem for the members of a Bourgeois Cabinet—has been ringing the damagogic carillon in this fashion: "I shall require a rigorous discipline, especially on the part of the chefs," and then followed a eulogy of the rank and file of the Navy. Apparently, the discipline M. Pelletan talks of, is not to be applied to them. A conversation with one officially very close to the Minister of the Marine, may throw some additional light on the strange conceptions of his office entertained by the "High Admiral of the Rue Royale." "M. Pelletan is contemplating other reforms," said this informant. "Of what nature?" "Oh!" he said mysteriously, "in the direction of a better organization. You know M. Pelletan's principles with regard to naval warfare: he does not believe in big battleships, but of course the ships are there and they have to be maintained. He is essentially a man of peace, he does not believe in provocative measures. His policy is what one might term a coast defence policy—torpedoes and submarines. He wishes to attack no one." "And how does the service welcome these ideas?" "Well, some of the officers think that there should be an admiral at their head; that, of course, is natural, and is due to "amour propre." But M. Pelletan will continue his work of organization."

DEATH OF COUNT WILLIAM VON SCHLIEFFEN.

THE death is announced in London of Graf Wilhelm von Schlieffen auf Schlieffenberg Mecklenburg. A "Times" correspondent writes: In the years 1860 to 1870 he was well known in England as a scientific agriculturist and lover of English horses, and horse breeder in Germany; and for services rendered to the Royal Agricultural Society of England he was made an honorary member. The count farmed his Schlieffenberg estate of some 10,000 acres, and especially encouraged scientific dairying and horse breeding. Throughout the Franco-German War he was head of the ambulance department of a German army corps and not the Iron Cross. Cut off on one occasion near the eastern frontier of France he sent his faithful body servant away with a letter to the countess. The count was alone treated as a spy and ordered to be shot in the morning. Some accident happily averted this fate. The count was a great traveller and had collected curious Scriptural and other MSS. in the East. With his mother he went to Khartoum and the countess was said to have been the first European woman to visit that now famous place. There he brought to Germany two black princes and had them carefully educated, but they both grew up to be the plague of the count's life.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and garter head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

THE first general memorandum on the wheat crop of the season 1902-03 reads:—

In Upper India and the northern half of the Central Provinces the late rainfall was favourable for sowings and consequently they extend over a larger area than last year which was exceptionally dry. There are, however, large decreases in Berar and the Deccan districts of Bombay where the cultivation of wheat is reported to be declining as the result of the unfavourable seasons of recent years; and in Sind, owing to very low inundation, the area is reduced to 28 per cent. below the average. Elsewhere in Bombay, especially in the Gujarat States, there is an improvement, so although the reports were incomplete and sowings still in progress, the total area for the Presidency, including Sind, exceeds by about 100,000 acres the final returns for last year. The present condition is generally good, but rain is much needed throughout Upper India and the prospects of the crop on unirrigated lands is dependent on its timely arrival.

The reports from the provinces are summarised below:—In the Punjab the conditions for sowing wheat were favourable. The monsoon rainfall continued late in September,—the last general rainfall occurred on the 17th and 22nd of that month, but there were showers in some districts to a later date. In October also there were scattered showers through the first half of the month, and light general rain between the 18th and 20th and again on the 25th of the month. The rains in the submontance district of Gurdaspur and the Ravi basin were not so favourable, and the sowings in the tahsils on the Ravi were consequently not very forward when the present estimate was made. According to the estimates of sowing up to the end of November, the area under wheat was 7,202,300 acres which is nearly equal to the area finally returned last year. Further sowings have no doubt been made since then. The condition of the crop so far is good, and with good winter rains there should be a good crop.

In the North-West Frontier Province the total area sown with wheat has been estimated to be 835,763 acres up to the end of November last as against 799,500 acres finally returned for last year. There are increases of 16,500 acres in Dera Ismail Khan, 11,500 acres in Bannu, 10,500 acres in Hazara and a decrease of 4,500 acres in Kohat. Peshawar shows a net increase of 5,000 acres though there is a marked decrease in sowings in the Peshawar tahsil, especially on unirrigated land owing to insufficient rainfall. Parts of Kohat and Dehra Ismail Khan have also suffered from short rainfall and consequent failure of the floods. But on the whole the seasonable rains of August, September and October last prepared the lands for wheat sowings and caused a larger area to be sown with wheat than in last year which was an absolutely dry one. More rain is badly wanted to promote growth, and if rain falls before the end of the year or even up to 10th January, further sowings may be counted on. Prospects of the crops are fair so far on dry and good on irrigated land. The following table compares the irrigated and unirrigated sowings of the present year with the area actually returned last year:—

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
1901-02	261,200	535,300	796,500
1902-03	267,923	577,840	836,763

In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh moisture was sufficient when the crop was sown and germination has been good. There has practically been no rain during the seven weeks ending on the 15th December and the crop is being irrigated from all available sources. The prospects of the irrigated crops are so far good, but in dry lands everything depends on winter rains which are needed everywhere. The area sown is likely to exceed the normal by about fifteen per cent.

Throughout the Central Provinces the season was generally favourable for the preparation of the land. In the northern half of the province rain in October and November favoured sowings over a larger area than last year. In the Nagpur country and Chhattisgarh, where there was no late rain the area sown was smaller than last year owing to the dryness of the soil. This contraction is estimated at 25 per cent. in Raipur and Bilaspur. Over the whole province it is estimated that the sowings are about three per cent. in excess of last year's area of 2,020,138 acres. Germination was good in the northern half of the province, but was only fair in the southern half owing to the dryness of the soil. Some damage was also caused by insects. The present condition of the crop is quite satisfactory in the northern half of the province. Recent showers have also improved prospects in the Nagpur country, but rain is urgently needed in Bhandara and Chhattisgarh where prospects are only fair.

In Bombay the information is up to 5th December, and is incomplete as sowings were in progress at that date. For the whole Presidency including Sind the reported area is 1,400,000 acres against 1,300,800 acres last year, and the decennial average of 1,775,000 acres. In Gujarat the British districts report 124,000 acres or three-fourths of average of corresponding forecasts of past ten years, and the Native States 301,000 acres or 15 per cent. over the average. The late rains were favourable, and sowings continue in irrigated lands as also in double cropped lands on which early crops matured much later than usual owing to the late opening of the monsoon. In Broach wheat replaced cotton damaged by excessive rain. The crop is mostly in good condition at present. In the Deccan the British districts return 275,000 acres or a little over half the average and the Native States report 10,000 acres. Sowings continue particularly in irrigated land, but the decrease is mainly attributed to the cultivators having placed more lands under kharif crops owing to the failure of rabi rains during the past few years. The young crop is in fairly good condition, but recent heavy rains are reported to have damaged it to some extent in the east and south. Some injury by cloudy weather is also reported from Khandesh. In the Karnatak nearly the average area is reported under the crop, namely, 268,000 acres in the British districts and 78,000 acres in Native States. In Ilgaum and Bijapur show a decrease approximately compensated by an increase in Dharwar. Sowings continue and complete information is not yet received. The crop is fairly good except in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar where recent rains have done some damage.

In Sind the area is 276,000 acres or 28 per cent. below the average in the British districts, and there are 16,000 acres in Khairpur. The decrease is general and attributed to deficiency of water supply consequent on very low inundation of the year. Sowings are still in progress in Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. The crop is fair at present.

In Berar the estimated area is 162,282 acres, being 19 per cent. below the figure of last year and also 31 per cent. less than the quinquennial average. The area continues to decline owing to the unfavourable seasons of late years. Rain was received in November after sowings were completed, and the weather was unusually snowy in December. Conditions are at present favourable for the growth of the crop, and a normal harvest may be expected should cold clear weather prevail later on.

WINTER OILSEEDS.

The first general memorandum on the winter oilseeds crop of the season 1902-03 is as follows:—The rain received in Northern India during August and September was favourable for sowings which extend over a larger area than last year; but in the southern half of the Central Provinces there was insufficient moisture, and the provincial estimate for linseed consequently shows a decrease of 10 per cent. on last year's area. A succession of bad seasons has caused a large decline in the cultivation of linseed in Berar and to a smaller extent in the Bombay districts of the northern Deccan. The area under linseed in the Nizam's territory also shows a marked falling off. The reports from Bombay where sowings were still in progress are generally very incomplete, but they indicate an improvement both for linseed and rapeseed, notably the latter which is principally grown in Sind and the Gujarat States. Generally the condition of the crop is fair, but rain is urgently needed in the southern part of the Central Provinces and throughout the whole breadth of Northern India from Assam to the North-West Frontier Province.

The provincial reports are summarised below:—In the Punjab the area estimated to be under rapeseed at the end of November last was 707,000 acres, which is 6 per cent. in excess of the area finally returned last year. Owing to good rainfall in August and September the sowings on irrigated land decreased by 4 per cent. and on unirrigated land increased by 13 per cent. A decrease in the area under rape is, however, reported from the Lahore and Rohtak districts owing to a local deficiency in the September rainfall in parts of those districts.

In the North-Western Frontier Province, omitting the Kohat district which is not reported on, the area sown with the winter oilseeds up to the end of November is estimated at 81,335 acres against 73,700 acres returned last year. The seasonable rains of September and October last have favored sowings and germination of the crop. The prospects are so far average, but more rain is badly wanted. The area irrigated is about 12,000 acres.

In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh there was enough moisture in the ground and the linseed and rapeseed crops were sown in time. The area is consequently reported to exceed the normal by about 10 per cent. Germination has been good and prospects, which are good so far, depend mainly on winter rain which is now urgently required.

In Assam the season was favourable in some districts, but unfavourable in others. Prolonged monsoon rain and flood impeded cultivation to some extent, while loss of the rice crop caused by floods in some parts induced people to sow mustard more largely than usual. On the whole the area sown would probably equal that of last year. Want of rain is felt in many districts and the prospects of the crop are therefore not hopeful.

In the Central Provinces favourable rains resulted in larger sowings of linseed than last year in the northern half of the province, whilst the dryness of the soil caused the area to contract in the southern half. The decrease is exceptionally large in the Bhandara, Balaghat, Raipur, and Bilaspur districts. Over the whole province the area sown with linseed is estimated at about 10 per cent. less than last year's area of 609,596 acres. Germination was poor in the four districts named above, but was fairly good elsewhere. The present condition of the crop is good in the northern half of the province, fair in Nagpur, and poor in the four southern districts where rain is urgently required.

The reports from Bombay are only up to the 5th December and are very imperfect. The area sown with linseed in Gujarat is 1,500 acres, or less than half the average. The condition is fairly good. In the Deccan the area is 75,000 acres against last year's area of 67,000 and the decennial average of 96,000 acres. The information is incomplete, and sowings continue in places. In north Deccan where linseed is principally grown more area has been devoted to kharif crops owing to uncertainty of late rains in recent years. The crop is damaged a little in places owing to recent excessive rain, elsewhere it is fairly good. In the Karnatak the area is 30,000 acres against the decennial average of 25,000 acres. Sowings were not finished at the date of report, and the information is incomplete. The crop is fairly good except where damaged by recent heavy rains. The total area reported under linseed is 116,000 acres against 102,000 acres returned at the same period of last year and an average for corresponding reports of 148,000 acres.

For rapeseed the area in Gujarat is 53,000 acres against the average of 43,000 acres. The crop is principally in the Native States where cultivation extended under favourable late rains. Condition of the crop was fairly good at the date of report. In Sind the area is slightly above the average and the condition of the crop fair. The total area under rapeseed is 9 per cent. in excess of the average.

In Berar the estimated area under linseed is 94,153 acres, showing a decrease of 29 per cent. both on last year's figures and the quinquennial average. A succession of bad seasons has caused a decline of rabi cultivation. General rain fell in November, and at present the weather is unusually damp, but favourable to the growth of the plants. Should cold bright weather follow, the crop may be expected to reach a normal standard.

In the Nizam's territory the area under linseed is estimated at 296,000 acres which is very much less than last year's area of 370,00 acres, but returns have yet to be received from five talukas. The estimated outturn is 82 per cent. of the normal. Mustard is practically confined to the Aurangabad and Parbhani districts, in which 11,085 acres out of the total acreage of 12,117 were cultivated. The estimated outturn in Aurangabad is 94 per cent. of the normal, but in Parbhani it is reported to be only 57 per cent. The rabi rainfall in this district has been extremely satisfactory, and no reason for such a small percentage of outturn has been assigned.

THE NAG-MAGAS.

INDIA, writes a correspondent, has often been called the Wonderland of the East. And when we remember the variety of nations with their strange customs and stranger notions, we cannot help admiring the appropriateness of the term. India is next to Thibet, perhaps the most priest-ridden country in the world. And I am not exaggerating when I say that not only the tribes of men have their hereditary priests, but even animals are not without them. I dare say most of your readers will be surprised to learn it, but I assure them that the facts which I am going to relate do not only bear the independent testimony of several honest folks, but are implicitly believed by the great mass of the people of Gujarat and Kathiawar. It is said that like men the great serpents have their hereditary priests. Of these great serpents I have come across some four in Kathiawar, and they are:—the Sorimalia near Chuda, the Pandera who gives the name of Panderasinga to the village where it dwells, the Vasuki in Than, and the Ragatia near Keshod in Junagad territory. Each of these great serpents has his separate jurisdiction, and any person suffering from snake bite in any of them has only to take some vow to propitiate the head serpent, and the victim is sure to recover. This is usually done by tying round the neck of the injured person a thread coil blessed by the head serpent and the result is often favourable. Several cases of the kind have come across my notice, but I have been unable to ascertain any thing with certainty as yet.

The hereditary priests of the great serpents are known by the name of the "Nag-Magas" which literally means those who beg of the serpents. The Nag-Magas are a remarkable community, and they have some peculiar rules to observe. It is said that they could not beg of any one nor could they accept any thing from any one without offering its value. They are known to drop a copper coin in a well or river which has supplied them with water, and the reason they are alleged to have given is that they being the priests of the great serpents would not accept any thing from any one without paying for it. It is a notion generally prevalent in Gujerat and Kathiawar that the serpents usually dwell in places of great wealth or over treasures. This idea has given rise to a belief that the misers become serpents after their death and jealously guard the hoards which they took the trouble to accumulate after a lifelong grudgery. The Nag-Magas like the "Vahi Vanchas" or the readers of genealogy of several Hindu castes have their written accounts of the tribes of which they are the priests, and whenever they approach the head serpent to receive his gifts, they take these books, or vahis as they are called, with them. They generally encamp outside a village or place which contains the residence of the serpent, and only one of them approaches him. The priest enters the enclosure generally if such places be in the midst of a town or village, enclosures are made to prevent accidents alone, and forbids on pain of great calamity to all intruders while he is there. He then goes to the ground round the "Rafda" as the dwelling place of the serpent is called, and proceeds to obtain an interview with his Yajman. He burns some incence and arranges small silken cushions for the serpent to sit on. He then begins to read his (serpent's) genealogy, and as is the manner of the Bhats and Charans, extolls his ancestors, praises their generosity, the mighty deeds they did, the glory they achieved, and the imparishable lustre they left on the annals of time, to remind all mankind of their noble tribe, and finally concludes with a hope that the worthy successor of those mighty heroes may maintain the traditions of his illustrious race and continue like them the supporter of his family priests. The serpent who has come out of his hole during the recital hears all these lavish encomiums with great delight and satisfaction, and at the conclusion drops a gold mohur in the hands of his priest.

This is repeated for days together till the serpent rewards his zealous priest with a liberality sufficient to place him above want during his life, when the latter withdraws never again to see his Yajman till death. It is absolutely required of every Nag-Maga that he can solicit his Yajman once and no more during his tenure of life. This is rather a hard condition and becomes much more so under certain circumstances. This naturally reminds me of an incident to a boy Nag-Maga, which occurred not many years ago near Keshod in Junagad territory. It appears that the boy was the hereditary priest of the serpent known by the name of Ragatia, and which I have spoken of as living somewhere near Keshod. The boy had but lately lost his father, and his circumstances were distressing; so he resolved to visit his Yajman and accompanied by his mother set out for the place. On arriving at their destination, the boy began the usual prayers and the customary ceremonies. It so happened, however, that the serpent-Yajman took it into his head to subject the boy to a trial to assure himself that he was his priest and no other. For this purpose he caused a number of red ants to spread all over the boy's body, and pierce him with their bite. But the boy heroically endured the pain, and the serpent was convinced of the real character of his priest. He then presented him with a large amount of money, and graciously dismissed him. But it so happened that on their journey homewards the mother and the boy were attacked by robbers, who notwithstanding all the entreaties of both of them were deprived of every thing they had, and left with only a single cloth to cover them. Of course the boy failed not to impress on the minds of the robbers that the money which they were taking away was not theirs, but the serpent's, and that he would not be long revenging the injury done to his priest. But the impious wretches scoffed at them and defied their protector to do his worst. It is said that these profane words kindled the wrath of the great serpent, and he in the height of his fury struck them blind with his mysterious and invisible power. The robbers tried to find out a way out of the place so familiar to them, but could not do it. After fruitless search they despairingly approached the injured mother and son and in the most humiliating terms craved forgiveness for offences which they had committed through ignorance against the mighty serpent whose clients they were. They then delivered over all the things they had taken away adding something of their own and offering to escort both of them to their home.

Such are some of the interesting details regarding a form of worship which, no doubt, existed and prevailed in a large part of Western India, but which is now fast disappearing, and doomed at no very distant date to pass away entirely.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT IN AMERICA.

THE "Times" special correspondent with Mr. Mosley's commission writing from New York, on December 6, says:—From one form of restriction of output, which it is to be feared has been widely prevalent in England, America is practically free and that is direct restriction by employers brought about by refusal to adapt themselves to the requirements of their customers and to changed conditions of demand. English manufacturers have been too prone to say in effect to those who dealt with them, "If you don't like the articles turned out by our present machines and processes you may go to some one else for it is not worth our while to alter them." This policy may succeed for a time but in the end it is bound through competition to result in loss of trade as English manufacturers have found to their cost in too many instances. In America there is no lack of this accommodative power, and in a sense there has been less need of it. Compared with Great Britain, America as a manufacturing country is in an early stage of development; and her manufacturers are, therefore, to a large extent in a position to construct their plant from the beginning expressly to meet a demand the nature of which they know, whereas their British fellows have to go to the expense of altering plant which in the first instance was designed for other conditions. But, even when he has to alter existing plant, the American has the advantage in many cases; because in making his plans he remembers that conditions do change and that the progress of invention may in a very few years oblige him to "scrap" the whole of his machinery and remodel his factory. He, therefore, does not act as if the durability of his plant were the one thing to be aimed at, but rather keeps his initial outlay down as much as possible. Moreover, he does not regard the money expended on machinery as a permanent investment, but so arranges his finances that he will have the means in any case to renew his plant at the end of a given period when he knows it will be worn out, or, if improvements become available before that date, to adopt them with the least possible strain upon his resources. For example, a corporation putting new machinery into its works will probably not charge the cost to capital, but will issue terminable bonds for the amount, all to be paid off by the time it is calculated the machinery will be worn out or obsolete. As a further factor inclining the American manufacturer to try new processes and bid for new markets may be noted the spirit of speculation, which is as apparent in his business as in his national card-games, and which makes him ready to take risks with new and improved ideas that the more cautious Briton would regard as unbusiness like or would even reject as pure gambling.

In regard to the introduction of labour-saving machinery the American employer has not, and never has had, to face very serious opposition; for, in the main, American workmen understand that machines are a necessity of modern manufacture and accept them as a matter of course. Occasionally they kick against the pricks—as did the Illinois coal miners a couple of years ago at the introduction of undercutting machines—when they see some new machine rendering them superfluous by the dozen; but in general they perceive that in other cases where the same displacement has occurred the men have ultimately been benefited through the change, by receiving higher pay and working shorter hours; and they are intelligent enough to expect that the same thing will happen with themselves, after a period of temporary discomfort which can probably be abridged if both sides will only approach the matter in a spirit of reasonable compromise. Again, the restriction of output caused by a deliberate adoption of the "ca' canny" principle with the idea of making work for a greater number of men is scarcely heard of in America, at least at the present time, for the good reason that trade is very brisk and most factories have more orders on hand than they know how to execute.

Another form of restriction, which I have heard clearly approved of by an English trade union secretary who professed to be opposed to any limitation of output, also seems to be unknown in America; it is the specious one that a man must be protected against himself and not allowed to work so hard as to injure his health. Of course the union will constitute itself the judge, and, if so minded, can easily succeed in discovering plenty of cases in which skill and industry are unfortunately combined with delicacy of health.

There is, however, one form of restriction of output which is common enough in America, and which is believed by some observers to be increasing; it consists in not working a machine up to its full capacity. A skilful practitioner can do a great deal in this way, even with machines that are all but automatic, without the foreman in charge of the shop being able to put his finger on a single definite case of idling, though the existence of idling may be sufficiently proved by the fact that the same batch of machines in the charge of another man produces perhaps 20 per cent. more work. Considerable scope for this sort of restriction also exists in an assembling room where the parts of some complicated piece of apparatus are finally put together. The foreman here may be unable to pick out any individual as not doing his best; but if the maximum wage is dols. 3 a day, and every one of the men, all paid by the piece, succeeds in earning within two cents of that maximum in a full day's work, it is tolerably certain that some of them are wasting time, since such close equality of skill is more than can be expected among a large number of workmen.

An instructive instance of such idling occurred in one of the factories I visited. In the polishing room, the men (members of a trade union) were formerly on piecework with a maximum wage of dols. 4 a day. A strike being declared, their places were filled by a heterogeneous collection of men (non-unionists), some of whom had no experience of polishing whatever. At the same time the piecework rates were reduced by 25 per cent.; yet in a short time these new men were earning on the average dols. 9 a day. The conclusion reached by the managers of the factory was that the standard of wages was still too high. They therefore adjusted the rates on the basis of dols. 4 1-2 a day, which meant a reduction of 50 per cent., and ultimately found that while the number of men they employed was 20 per cent. less, they were paying 10 per cent. more in wages and getting an increased output of over 60 per cent. as compared with the figures before the strike. In this instance the reduction of rates was undoubtedly justified, for the men were evidently getting money they did not earn. But that is not always the case and it is to the feared that indiscriminate "cutting" is responsible for much limitation of output. It is only natural that men should cease to put forth their best efforts when they find their only reward is lessened remuneration, and experience has taught them that that is the result they frequently have to fear. The consequence is that they determine to give only a certain amount of exertion for a given wage; and their unions fix a "maximum" which must not be exceeded by the members working by the piece, under penalty of a fine and ultimate expulsion if the offence is persisted in. Their aim is not directly restriction of output, for they are willing to work harder if they are paid more, but they seek to avoid the general lowering of wages which experience has taught them is a frequent result of increased industry or skill. In the factory I have just mentioned I spoke to a man whose wage was limited by his union to dols. 3 a day; he admitted that he was capable of earning more than that amount at the rates paid, and confessed that as a matter of fact he often earned dols. 3½, but never put in a claim for the extra half-dollar, because he and his union were afraid that, if they showed that they could do more than they were supposed to be able to do, the rates would be reduced and they would be expected to do more work for less money.

For limitation of output brought about in this way it would seem that employers are rather to blame. Some of them appear to cherish the notion that such and such a sum is as much as is good for a particular workman to have; and if they find him earning more, they at once jump to the conclusion that he is being overpaid without stopping to consider whether or not the amount is justified by his industry or skill. In some cases as in the one quoted above, it is a legitimate inference that the original standard of payment is too high, but that inference may be pushed too far and sometimes the conclusion should be that the man has increased in productiveness and deserves greater remuneration. Much of the trouble experienced in the introduction of labour-saving machinery has, I fancy, arisen from employers' wanting all the increased profits gained thereby and expecting their workmen to become more useful and more productive parts of the industrial organism without receiving more money. It is only human nature for a workman to look for a part of the gain made through his agency and, if it is not given him, openly to try to get it by indirect means. The most enlightened employers in America try to fix a fair rate of pay and then allow each man to earn what he can without any upper limit; and they will tell you that, from the point of view of quality and quantity of output, they would like to have their shops full of the men who in these conditions can earn the most money. Of course, the fixing of a fair rate of payment is not an easy matter; but, whatever be the rate fixed, the employer who wishes to get the most out of his men will promise to maintain it unchanged for a definite period, with the understanding that at the end of that period it will come up for revision, to be raised or lowered as circumstances require.

MILITARY RESOURCES OF VENEZUELA.

120,000 FIGHTING MEN.

FROM a well-informed source we have obtained the following details regarding the resources of Venezuela and the character of the country in the immediate vicinity of Caracas and La Guayra. Our informant says that Venezuela has no heavy guns, and therefore the statement that "heavy guns have been taken to the fort dominating La Guayra" requires explanation. The Republic, he states, has a quantity of field artillery, which is at the present time scattered through the country. President Castro had one or two guns with him in the last fight he had with the rebels at Victoria, some distance to the west of Caracas. It is believed that a number of Hotchkiss guns were purchased within the past year by an agent in Holland, who acted both for Castro's Government and General Matos, and sent to Venezuela. At the utmost, our informant thinks, there are no more than a dozen field guns at the disposal of the Venezuelans. The number of rifles principally Mausers, in the country is, he says, very large, and he has no doubt that Castro would be able to lay his hands on at least half a million of that class of weapon. In all the reports he has seen the number of available fighting men in Venezuela has been very much under-estimated. He has no hesitation in saying that if Castro succeeds in gaining the support of the rebels at least 120,000 men can be put in the field. The most tenacious of them are the Andinos whom Castro brought with him from the borders of Colombia when he led the revolution which ended in his becoming President. The Andinos, our informant says, are recklessly courageous and he has no doubt that they will be found in the van if the combating forces face each other. Unless, however, the rescue of the residents becomes necessary he does not believe that the allies will attempt to reach Caracas. If they made the attempt they would, he says, find the task a very difficult one.

La Guayra and Caracas are separated by a mountain range which reaches a height of four thousand feet. The distance as the crow flies is only about eight miles, but with the rainy season now on, the crossing of the mountain would be a very difficult and hazardous undertaking. There are practically no roads, and the mule track during the rainy season is practically impassable. A railway connects La Guayra and Caracas. Winding round the mountain its total length is some twenty-three miles. In its course it crosses a number of ravines where it could with the greatest of ease be blown up, and our informant has no doubt that if there is any attempt to land a force Castro will at once destroy the railway. He describes the fort at La Guayra as paltry, and he is confident that a few shells would soon demolish it. He once heard a number of naval officers discuss whether it was possible to shell Caracas from La Guayra where the officers then were, and they came to the unanimous conclusion that it was possible. From what he knew of the spot he was of the same opinion. Provided the ship lay well out, and had on board someone who knew Caracas well, he thought that the allies could raze the capital in a very few hours.

Speaking of the food resources of Venezuela, our informant says that the supply is very short. Owing to the revolutions three crops have not been gathered. It has to be remembered, however, he says, that Castro will in all probability have the support of that part of Colombia immediately bordering on Venezuela, and if he decides to hold out he may succeed in getting supplies from that quarter.

A number of British people, including Mr. Thomas and Mr. Ambrose Jones of the Bolivar Railway, are known to be in the interior, and news of them is being anxiously awaited.

NO INVETERATE ANTIPATHY TOWARDS VENEZUELA.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in his speech at the United Club dinner, said:—

Captain Mahan quoted a saying of George Washington's to the effect that we should beware of cherishing inveterate antipathies. He looked around and asked himself in what part of the world we were open to the charge of cherishing inveterate antipathies. He did not think that we had an inveterate antipathy even against Venezuela. If the Republic would desist from committing outrages against British subjects and British property, if she would pay her just debts to her creditors, if she would reply to diplomatic representations made to her in perfectly courteous language, we need have no quarrel whatever with her; he would even say, if she would be content to put herself on a moderate allowance in the matter of revolutions. Venezuela in the last seventy years had, he believed, indulged in the luxury of no fewer than 104 revolutions. Three revolutions in two years seemed to him to be altogether unreasonable. In Venezuelan waters at this moment he was glad to say that German and British ships and sailors were acting side by side in enforcing the just demands of the two Powers against Venezuela.

VENEZUELA'S CLAIM TO PATOS.

THE REPUBLIC'S CONTENTIONS.

It was stated in the official papers published by the British Government that Venezuela laid claim to the island of Patos. We understand that the claim is based for the most part on the Treaty of Amiens (1802) and the Treaty of Madrid (1845). Two articles of the Treaty of Amiens read:—

Article 3—His Britannic Majesty (King of England) restores to the French Republic and its allies, that is to say, to His Catholic Majesty (King of Spain) and to the Batavian Republic, all possessions and colonies which belonged to them respectively, and which have been either occupied or conquered by British force during the course of the war, with the exception of Trinidad and of the British possessions in the island of Ceylon.

Article 4.—His Catholic Majesty cedes to His Britannic Majesty the island of Trinidad in full proprietorship and sovereignty.

A voluminous correspondence took place last year on the subject between the British Minister at Caracas and the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs. The latter pointed out that in the Treaty of Amiens the island of Patos was not specified as part of the exception to the restoration, and Great Britain could lay no claim to the island on the plea of contiguity to Trinidad, from which it was ten miles distant, while it was within the international six-mile limit from Venezuela. The Venezuelan Minister also argued that the Treaty of Madrid, which reinvalidated all the rights of Venezuela to islands formerly under its jurisdiction, applied to Patos. It was contended on behalf of Great Britain that the sovereignty of Great Britain over the island of Patos had been acknowledged at a date subsequent to either the Treaty of Amiens or the Treaty of Madrid. During the controversy Venezuelan had the archives at Madrid searched for every available piece of evidence bearing on the subject and submitted official statements from Madrid in support of its claim.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 8.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr D A Thomson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, to be Working Plans Officer, Southern Circle.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E L Cappel, CIE, ICS., to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of Externa Commerce, vice the Honourable Mr J Pollen, BA, LLD, ICS, pending further orders.

Mr L S Osmaston, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty days, in combination with furlough for six months and one day, from or after 11th April 1903.

Mr L J Mountford, I C S, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to depute Mr H D Rendall, B A (Cantab.) I C S on special duty for a period of three months from such date as he may be relieved at Ahmedabad, to draft the final report on the famine of 1899—1902 in the Bombay Presidency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R T Deane, temporary Executive Engineer under covenant, and Messrs P L Bowers and H W Hancked, temporary Assistant Engineers under covenant, who have been appointed to this Presidency by the Govt of India, are posted for work under the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty.

Mr H V M Phelips, Assoc M Inst C E, Executive Engineer, First Garde, is permitted to retire from the service under Article 712 c of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 17th April 1903.

Mr. J. A. Gayer, Sub-Engineer, Frst Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, is transfered from the Central to the Northern Division as a temporary measure.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Southern Division.

Rao Saheb Annaji Dhanddeo Gulkasi, Fifth Grade Head Accountant, Ahmedabad, at present doing duty at Surat, is appointed to act as Fourth Grade Head Accountant at Ratnagiri

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pains relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

To most humorous artists the finding of suitable jokes for illustration presents great difficulties. Mr. Phil May is said to be responsible for the majority of those which adorn his inimitable work, but on the other hand Mr. Barnard Partridge confesses that he never invents his own jokes. In this connection "Gossip" tells of an interesting custom at one time in vogue at the "Punch" dinners. Somebody dropped a great

PURELY PERSONAL.

I mentioned, in writingabout Colonel McCalmont, that Royalty had been seen occasionally in the Peer's Gallery in the House of Commons, but never in the smoke room, remarks "T. P." I have seen the present King in the gallery several times, though not so often as some people outside the House seem to think. Altogether I would not put the number of visits made by the King to the House during my twenty-two years of Parliamentary life at more than three or four times.

It is curious how opinion once was very much excited by the appearance of Royalty in the House. When Sir Robert Peel was proposing the abolition of the Corn Laws, Prince Albert came down to the Peers' Gallery to hear his opening speech. Party feeling ran very high at the moment; as well it might, for a good many people thought that the country was going to its ruin; and half, at least, of the Conservative Party looked upon Peel as a traitor, who was destroying not only his party but his country. Everybody knows that no politicians hate each other as those of the same party when they quarrel; and many Conservatives of that time, I have no doubt, hated Peel with an animosity they never felt to any of their old opponents like Palmerston or Russell.

It was also suspected at the time that the late Queen was a warm friend of the changes which Peel was about to propose. The Protectionists were right in their suspicions. There is nothing more remarkable in the delightful biography of Mr. Sidney Lee, which has just been published, than his account of the strong partisanship which the late Queen so frankly expressed at more than one momentous epoch in the life of her country during her long reign. Indeed, sometimes she seemed to carry the expression of her views to something like rashness, strong as were her views of her constitutional duties. At all events, nobody had any doubt that when Peel was proposing free trade he had the enthusiastic friendship of the Queen and the Prince Consort, and that Disraeli, on the other hand, was accordiallydetested and distrusted by her as by the members of Peel's own family. The Queen knew, too, what very few people knew at the time, that Disraeli had been a disappointed applicant for office.

The letter of Disraeli asking for office from Peel is one of the most curious incidents in the secret Parliamentary history of this country. The letter is set forth, as doubtless most of my readers know, in a recent volume of the "Correspondence of Peel." It is very curious that Peel did not use the letter at the moment when Disraeli was making those tremendous and brilliant attacks on him, which ultimately drove him from office. I have heard that Peel one night intended to do so, and actually had Disraeli's letter on his knees before him. If it had been published, it is hard to see how Disraeli at the moment could have survived it; though he was so strong, daring, and courageous a man, that there is no knowing what he could have survived. But Peel thought that such a publication of a request for office would have been a breach of the good and honourable traditions of the House in such matters; and accordingly it was not till nearly half a century after his death, and nearly a quarter of a century after the death of Disraeli, that the world was allowed to see the letter, which might at one time have been as deadly a missile in a war to the death as a poisoned arrow. Some men do have luck in political as in other battles.

Of all the Prime Ministers of her reign, the Queen certainly admired and liked Disraeli the best: and yet there was no minister against whom she had such violent prejudice. I have heard Dizzy's own story of his first reception by her when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer for the first time. He had, of course, on taking office, to kiss hands. "And the Queen," he said, "extended her hand to me with palpable aversion!" Dizzy never spared himself when he was telling a story against himself.

To return to the visits of Royalty to the House of Commons, the most memorable and painful night I saw the King in the House was on that night when Lord Randolph Churchill made his first attempt to recover and rehabilitate himself with his own party. It was when Mr. Gladstone had come into power again; and had formed his second Home Rule ministry. Lord Randolph Churchill was now seated on the Front Opposition Bench. He was, like all his old colleagues, once more a Leader of Opposition, and all the big barriers, in the shape of settled positions, which stood between him and restoration to his old rank, as long as his friends were in office, had disappeared. It had always been prophesied by his friends that when the Conservative party was in opposition, he was bound to lead. Mr. Balfour was all very well for the good easy times of peace, but it required the dash, the courage, the audacity of a Churchill to lead an opposition.

And so Churchill's hour had come. If the speech he was going to make would show all his old power, than there were plenty of Conservatives ready to welcome and acclaim him. Mr. Balfour, young in leadership; Mr. Chamberlain, still outside the official ranks of the Unionist party, would disappear before the old leader, restored to power and influence. And everybody felt that they were going to witness a turning point, and even an epoch, in a great career, so much so that the House was crowded; and there was in the air all that electricity which you see in a theatre on the first night of a great play by a great playwright. And this it was that had brought down the Prince of Wales to the Peers' Gallery.

Alas! the play and the playwright were damned. Everything went wrong. The House, with that unexpectedness which is one of its most constant features, instead of going immediately to the debate of the night, wandered around something unexpected and trivial, and for two long hours this debate went on, Lord Randolph sitting down meantime, with his long, thin, nervous hands twisted painfully, with his manuscript before him, with his face twitching woefully; already the disease had made some way which was to kill him soon; and when finally he did get up it was seen that he was unnerved, broken, done for. It was an awful hour! Even when we have made hangings and guillotinings private, or even after we have done away with them, there will still be spectacles and hours left when a man is torn before our eyes on the ragged teeth of life's rack!

I have said that Royalty never was seen in the smoke rooms of the House, but I did once see a Royalty in one of the dining-rooms. One evening—I think it was when there was a debate on the Navy going on—the late Duke of Coburg was brought into one of the dining-rooms of the House by Sir Henry Fletcher. By a curious chance, it was what is known as the Irish room that was chosen by Sir Henry for his distinguished guest; and where should the Duke sit down but exactly opposite the table where the late Mr. Parnell used usually to sit. And while the Duke was at his dinner, in came the Irish leader to his seat. Mr. Parnell showed some consciousness of the presence of this unusual and high-placed stranger, and the Duke took a sly look out of the corner of his eye at the formidable Irish leader. It was a curious little scene.

I find that the French papers are still talking of the imminent arrest of the Humberts. As I wrote last week, the report has been spread many times already; so much so that it is now discounted. But yet the recent information does look like being authentic. The disappearance from Paris of that fair-haired lady, "Blondine te," as he used to call her, who was the reigning sultana of Roumain d'Aurignac, has revived the idea that the refugees are in South America. Everybody who has followed the case knows that Roumain d'Aurignac spent a portion of his youth in South America, and I have seen the statement made that, among his many pursuits on behalf of his precious sister, was a fine estate in Brazil.

There is, I believe, no extradition treaty between Brazil and France; but then the want of an extradition treaty is a somewhat frail foundation to build upon. States have a knack of gently shoving refugees from justice outside their frontiers, and into places where the agents of the law can kidnap them. Roumain d'Aurignac doubtless knows all this, and the latest report is that he has a number of retainers who are ready to shoot down any stranger who comes with arresting intent into his domains. It will not be surprising if this story, which already has so many blood-stained pages, should end in another tragedy.

Sir Redvers Buller has had some hard knocks from the Press, but apparently he does not harbour any animosity against journalists as a class. At the recent Devonian dinner a young journalist wanted to get into a small gallery overlooking the scene, instead of sitting with his colleagues down below, the more particularly as he was suffering from dyspepsia, and the good things provided were forbidden him. But the door leading to the gallery was locked, and none of the officials would produce the key or even listen to his appeals. Presently Sir Redvers appeared on the scene, and the journalist, taking his courage in both hands as the French say, went up to him and said, "Pardon me, Sir Redvers, but I am a poor unfortunate journalist in a fix. Will you help me?" "Well what is it?" asked Sir Redvers. The scribe explained, and in a very few minutes Sir Redvers himself conducted him to the gallery and unlocked the door.

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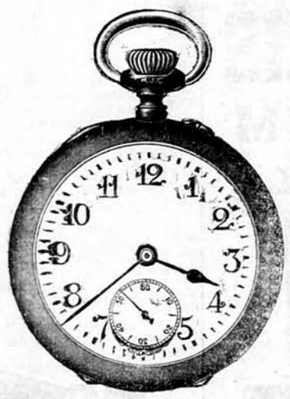

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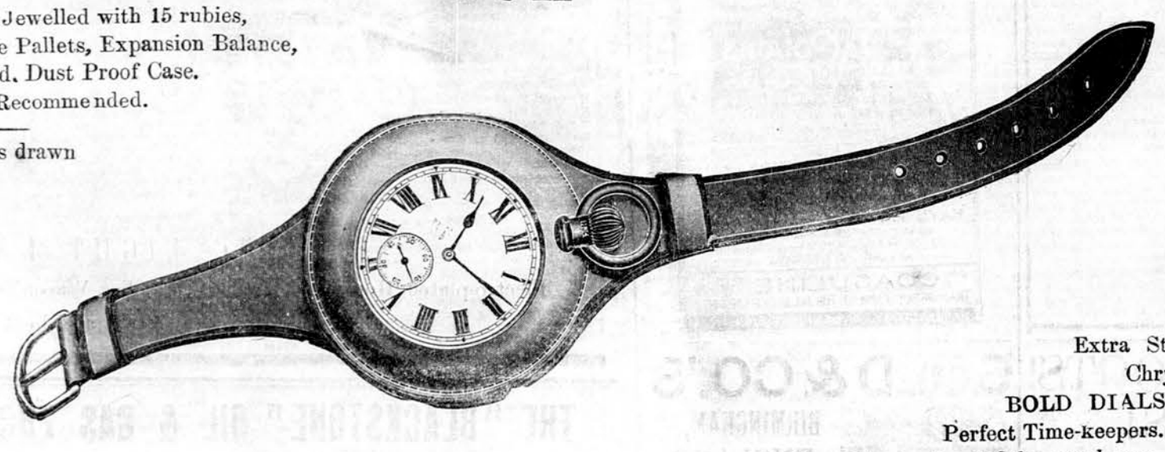

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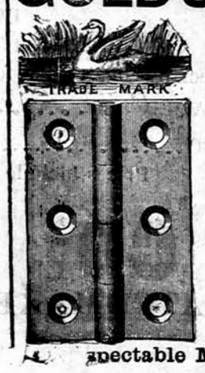

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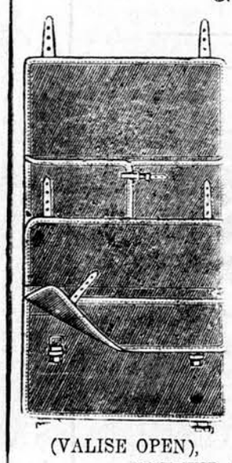

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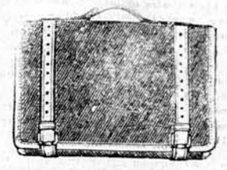

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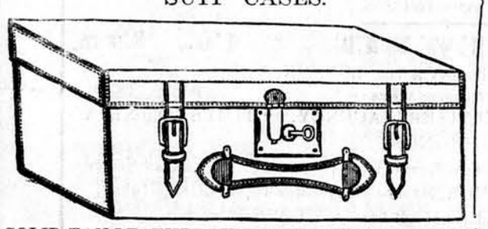

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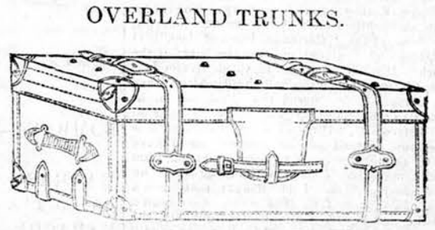

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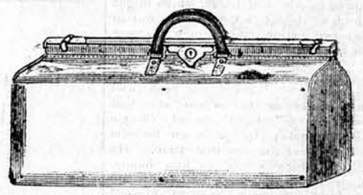

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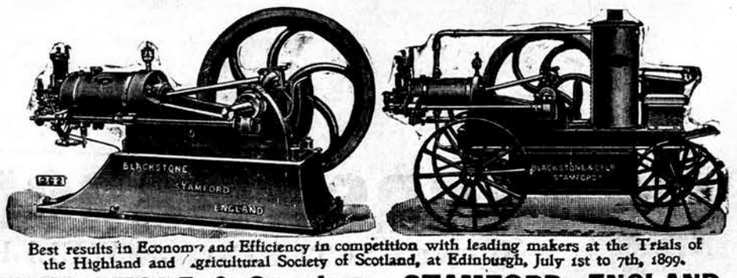

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